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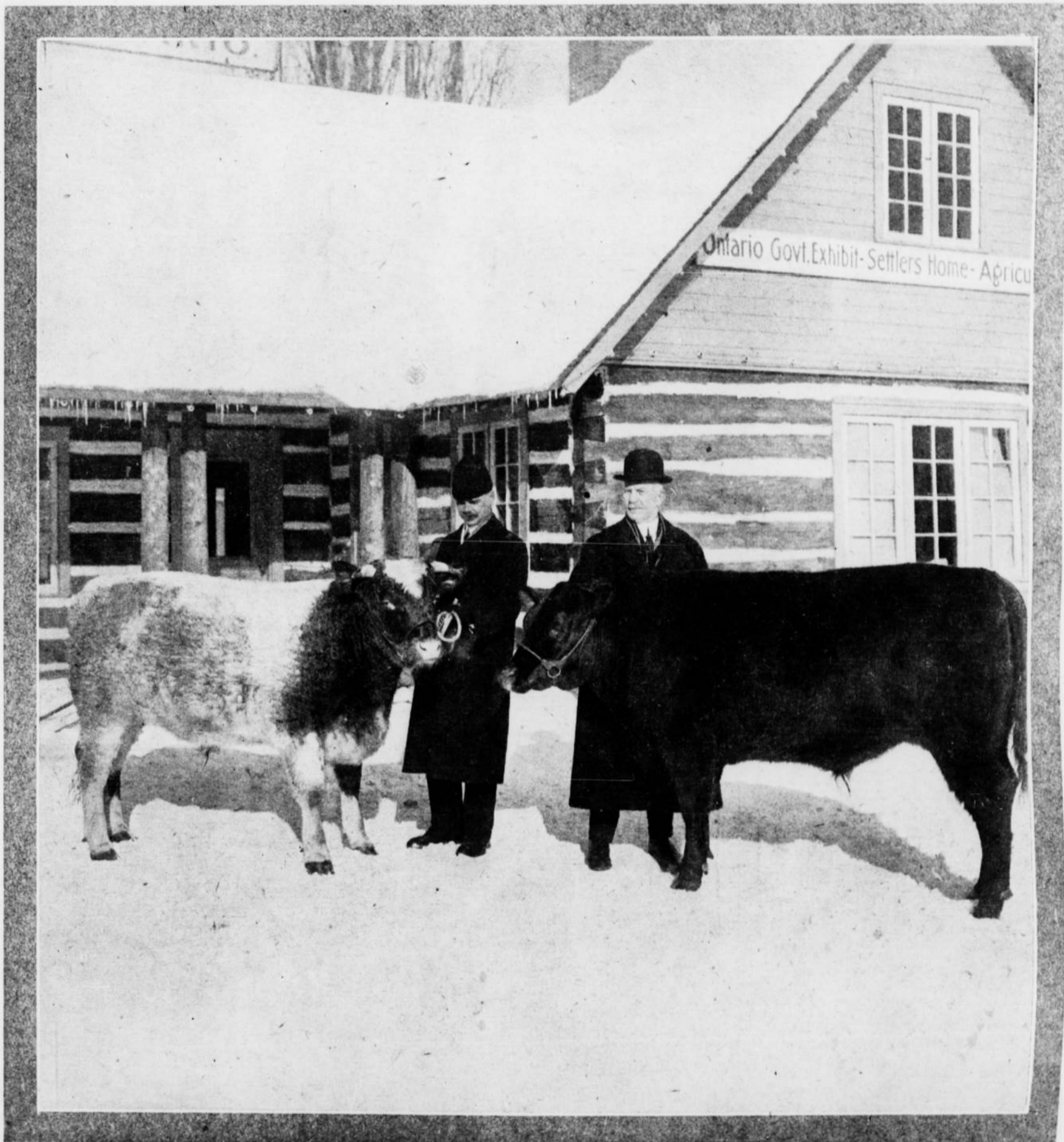
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 3, 1920

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## A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading the Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. The yellow address label on the Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money-order.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capital or special interest money is in-



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: R. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, P. M. ABEL, and MARY P. McCALLUM.

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man. Vol. XIII. March 3, 1920. No. 9.

## SUBSCRIPTION and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 50c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 30c. per agate line. Classified: 8c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Against Profit Restrictions

Judge Robson Explains Why He Resigned from the Board of Commerce

Before his departure from Ottawa, last week, after he had sent the Dominion government his letter resigning the position of chairman of the Board of Commerce, Judge Robson stated that price fixing and profit restrictions, while right and necessary in war time, should not, in his opinion, be part of the permanent statute law. He said: "Regulation of profits on necessities will tend to discourage persons from entering on the useful services of life. It is, besides, an injustice to restrict these classes while those engaged in production and distribution of luxuries or even useful things, not classed as necessities, go free. This seemed to me so incongruous that I was uneasy in the administration of the act and felt it my duty to resign."

"Will the work of the Board of Commerce go on?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, so far as I know. There is lots of work for them to do," replied the judge.

He added: "Why should you lay your hands on the man who brings the milk to your door and let the people who sell books at 100 per cent. profit, and flowers and perfumes go scot free?"

"These are luxuries," was suggested.

"Yes, but if you continually soak the people who are dealing in necessities, they will eventually quit the business and go into some other that is not controlled by the Board of Commerce."

"It may be unpopular doctrine," added Judge Robson, "but I think Canadian producers should be allowed to make all the money they can."

He explained that he never felt the work of the Board of Commerce would be permanent and for that reason he did not move his family to Ottawa.

## COVER

A new Canadian invasion is being planned by those who shape the livestock policy of Canada. The Federal Department of Agriculture has arranged for the exhibition in several European countries of the two champion fat animals which appear on our cover. They are the property of N. P. Kennedy, of Toronto, who is donating them to the government for this special advertising display. Mr. Kennedy is shown holding the black while the Shorthorn steer is in the hands of H. S. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner.

Roan Jasper was bred and exhibited by J. H. Gardhouse, of Weston, and in addition to winning highest honors at the Guelph Winter Fair, he was the grand champion steer at the Canadian National Exhibition, in September of last year. When shown in Guelph, in December, at 15 months of age, this steer weighed 1,110 pounds. Black Hector was bred by A. and G. Whitlaw, at Guelph, and when shown in December, at the age of 20 months, weighed 1,290 pounds.

On arrival at Antwerp these steers will be taken in charge by a representative of the Federal Department of Agriculture, acting under the general direction of the Honorable Rudolf Roy, commissioner for Canada in France, who is in charge of arrangements for exhibiting them at some of the larger centres in France, Belgium and possibly, Switzerland. The tour will continue for several weeks, and when it is concluded the cattle will be sold and the proceeds will be contributed to charitable purposes.

The purpose of this somewhat unique undertaking is to make known to those engaged in the cattle trade in the countries visited, the ability of the Canadian livestock industry to supply export finished cattle or bullocks of the desired type and quality for feeding purposes.

## Parliamentary News

Session Opens in New Buildings—New Independent Group Ready for Cross Benches—By The Guide Correspondent

HOUSE, Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 27.—The law-makers of the Dominion are back on Parliament Hill, after a sojourn of four years in the Royal Victoria Museum, which has afforded them a home since the disastrous fire of the winter of 1916 destroyed the fine structure on the eminence overlooking the Ottawa River. Members and commoners now occupy the greater and more ornate architectural pile which has arisen on the old site. The feeling that it is the duty and privilege of the Canadian parliament to make itself worthy of its new environment was indeed the dominate note of yesterday's opening function to thoughtful people, rather than the display of feathers and fashion, of Windsor uniforms, and of all the pre-war functions which the government in its wisdom thought it necessary to revive in connection with the return of the representatives of the people to the scene of the Dominion political struggles and legislative enactments since the confederation of the Canadian provinces.

For the first, and in all probability the last time in the history of the Dominion, the speech from the throne was read in the chamber of the House of Commons, the Senate chamber being not yet completed. To their own chamber the commoners were summoned to hear the reading of the speech from the railway committee room which will serve as a temporary chamber for the Senate. The democratic readers of The Guide will not be particularly interested in a description of the scene which greeted the members of the commons as they stood behind the bar of their own chamber to hear the Duke of Devonshire read the speech. There they gazed upon women, handsome and otherwise, and a display of gowns, uniforms and jewels representing in the aggregate enough money to provide a fair-sized gratuity for at least a brigade of needy returned fighting men. It was truly a pre-war scene, and while undoubtedly attractive and pleasing to look upon, it compelled the reflection that the governments often-repeated admonition to the people of Canada to "work and save" is being disregarded by the people who make up what is generally described as "the official set." It compelled the further thought that nothing but new men and new ideas will ever impart to an opening of parliament the touch of real democracy.

But over in the temporary commons chamber, to which the members of the lower house returned after the speech from the throne had been read, a sombre but nevertheless more inspiring scene was witnessed by the few who were able to tear themselves away from the festivities. There Sir George Foster, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and Hon. Dr. Beland, in French and English, matched their eloquence in giving expression to the significance of the opening of the new parliament buildings, and each in his own way drew lessons from the event.

They spoke to a formal motion of thanks to King George for a message of congratulation received from His Majesty. All paid tribute to the great example set by the fathers of confederation, whose wise deliberations had led

to confederation and the erection of the structure destroyed by fire; all recognized the greatness of the makers of Canada, and all agreed that present-day statesmen and parliamentarians would have to put their best into their work to make themselves worthy of their new surroundings and the tasks before them. The speeches were all generously applauded, the French-Canadian members being particularly pleased with a successful effort in their own language by Sir George Foster, who dwelt on the necessity for unity in Canada. The same point being emphasized by Mr. King and Dr. Beland when they spoke. On the whole, the proceedings in the commons were more in keeping with the times and the occasion than was the ostentatious display in the other chamber.

Of the speech from the throne very little need be said. The only really important legislation foreshadowed was the Dominion Franchise Act, and everybody knew that it would be mentioned. There were references to the new parliament, the general development of affairs in Europe, the more satisfactory conditions prevailing in Canada and the usual intimation that parliament would be expected to vote the necessary money to carry on the business of the country.

The debate on the address will not be proceeded with until Monday and interest for the moment centres in the resignation from the government of Hon. A. K. Maclean and the cross bench and farmer group of members. The cross benchers got immediately into the limelight because of the action of the party whips who, in arranging the seating of the new house, mixed them indiscriminately amongst government supporters to the right of the speaker. Presumably W. E. Middlebro, the government whip is chiefly to blame because it is understood that he took the ground that they had been elected to support the government and should remain on the ministerial side of the house, there being no cross benches in the new house. Mr. Middlebro forgot that at least four of the new members were elected as opponents to the administration. To make matters worse, Hon. T. A. Crerar was assigned a room in the top of the building, between Mr. Davidson, of Annapolis, and Co. McLeod, of York, N.B., two of the staunchest government supporters. Mr. Crerar was subsequently assigned a room on the main floor, but not until attention had been drawn to the matter in the press. Cross-bench members were naturally incensed at being put on the government side of the house and announced their right to sit as an independent group to the left of the speaker. There is nothing to prevent this because the house has a seating capacity of 320, while its present membership is only 235. The probable immediate development will be the selection by the cross benchers of a whip of their own. The belief generally prevails that one of the certain developments of the session will be a material increase in the voting strength of the independent group of members.

Two of them, Mr. Gould, of Assiniboia, and Mr. Halbert, of North Ontario, were introduced to the speaker when the house met yesterday.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920.

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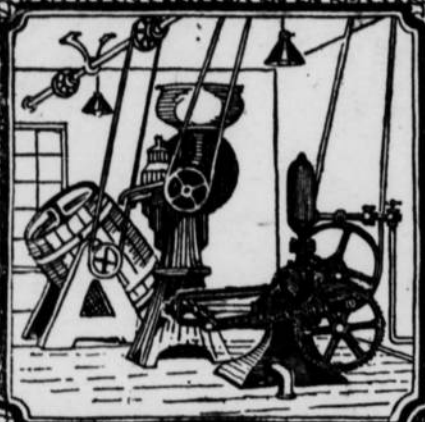
## For Sale--Clydesdales

with size and quality; Stallions, Mares and Fillies, also some good Stallions to hire under Federal Assistance, among them the great stock horse, KING'S BEST, imp., 11854 (15268); BEST KING'S SEAL, 16201; BURNSIDE CHAMPION, 18851, rising four; and BONNIE SEAL, 20056, rising three. Some of these will be seen at Brandon Fair this spring. Write

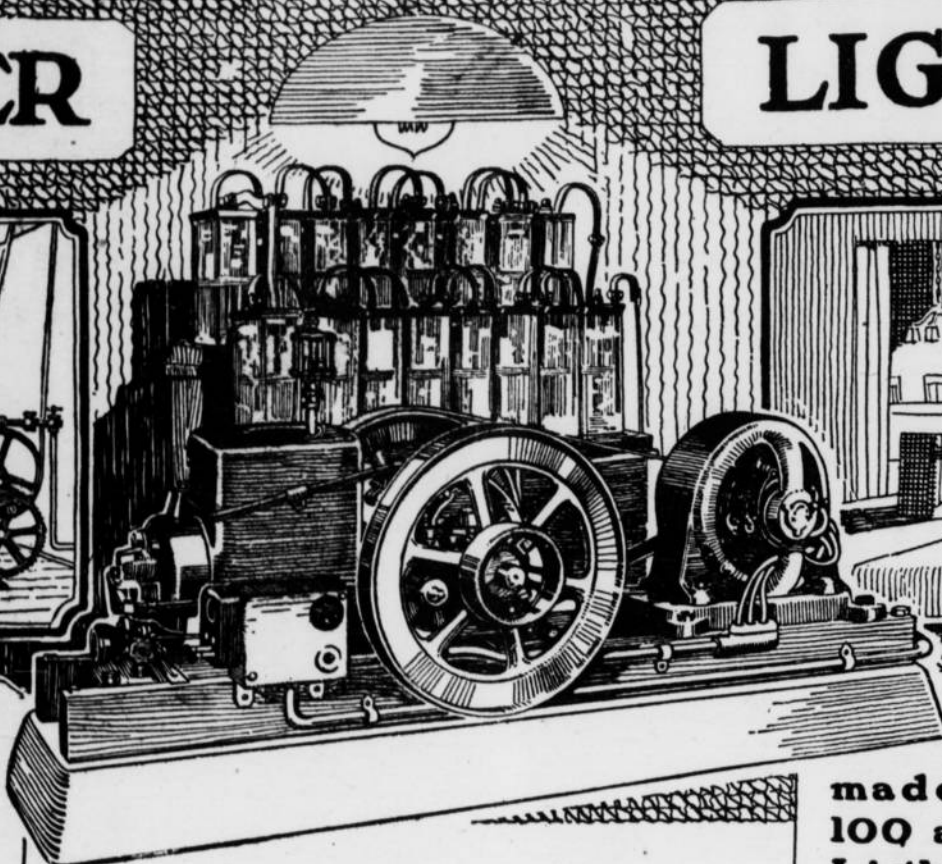
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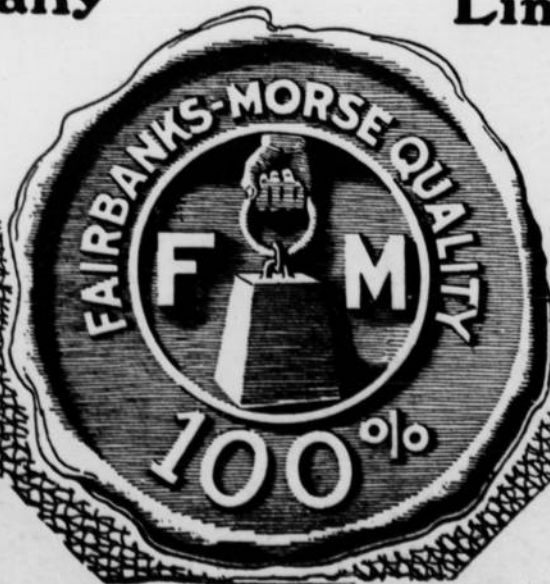
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday March 3, 1920

## Banks and Rural Credits

It is officially announced by G. W. Prout, founder of the Rural Credit Societies in Manitoba that the banks have declined to loan further money to the societies. The rural credit societies were established in 1917, the first one to loan to farmers being at Selkirk in June of that year. The capital stock of the societies is subscribed jointly by the farmers of the community, the rural municipality, and by the provincial government. A board of farmers passes upon all credits extended to farmers. Investigation made by The Guide indicates clearly that the operation of the Rural Credit Societies has brought needed credit within reach of many farmers who were unable to obtain that service from the chartered banks. Production has been stimulated by this means and much benefit has followed as has been the case in every country where rural credit systems have been established.

There are at present forty-two societies operating in Manitoba with twenty more in the process of organization. The subscribed capital of these societies in operation averages about \$12,000, or over \$500,000 in the aggregate. The loans made to farmers by these societies in the year 1919 totalled slightly over \$1,000,000. Mr. Prout is the authority for the statement that in over two years of operation not one single cent of loss has been sustained from any loan. Further, he states that there is not a single loan today upon which there is a likelihood of any loss being met with. This is a highly creditable performance and one which would seem to put the final seal of success upon the achievements of the Rural Credit Societies. There is reason to expect that the operation of the societies will gradually extend all over rural Manitoba, and eventually into the other Prairie Provinces. In fact, Alberta is already starting on a somewhat similar system of rural credit.

When the legislation, under which the Manitoba system operates, was drafted it was specified that the societies might not pay a higher rate of interest than six per cent. for the money which they borrowed from the banks. One per cent. additional was provided for operating expenses and all loans made to farmers by the societies have been at seven per cent. This rate has given general satisfaction—except to the banks.

When the rural credit system was inaugurated the banks were reluctant to loan money to the societies at six per cent. but finally decided to do so. Now, it appears, they have declined to extend any further credit unless the rate of interest is increased to six and one-half per cent. The directors of the societies and the Manitoba Government are not disposed to increase the rate and intimate they will proceed to take deposits at four per cent. and thus enter into active competition with the banks in seeking deposits.

The situation is one of deep interest to the entire western community. Upon what ground can the banks reasonably demand more than six per cent. for credits extended to the societies? The security has been demonstrated to be beyond question. The loans by the banks where the societies are operating have been largely increased to the decided profit of the banks. The increased credit thus extended to farmers is certain to result in greater prosperity among farmers and consequently larger deposits and loans for the banks, which spells more profit. Furthermore, the money which the banks loan consists of deposits upon which they pay

three per cent. interest on time deposits, and as a rule, nothing on current deposits.

The deposits of the public are the raw material, so to speak, upon which the banks operate. They are paying today the same rate of interest on deposits that they have paid for twenty years or more. But the deposits have increased enormously during the war, which has given the banks larger profits than they have ever enjoyed. It is hard for any person outside the banking fraternity to understand why deposits taken in at three per cent. cannot be loaned with most satisfactory profit at six per cent. when the security is unquestioned.

This being a question of such far-reaching importance we shall not only accept, but we invite from the banks a full statement of their side of the case for publication in The Guide for the benefit of our readers. We assume that the general public will wish to hear both sides of the question fully, and we believe they will consider carefully all arguments presented.

## The Boycott on The Guide

The boycott on the low tariff press by the Divine Righter protectionists is arousing interest. If these manufacturers continue with their plan to cripple the freedom of the press by the withdrawal of their advertisements, it promises to become one of the big public issues. There is no ground of justice, morality, or even good business, upon which the advertising boycott is justifiable.

The Financial Post of Toronto, a protectionist journal, comments editorially upon the advertising boycott situation as follows:

We believe that manufacturers will be well advised to neither cut out certain advertising accounts merely because the policy of the paper is for tariff reduction, nor lend their support to papers merely because they are favorable to protection.

The function of any newspaper, or class publication, is to serve the interests of its readers and to independently employ its editorial influence to that end. Its appeal for advertising support should be on the grounds of taking a message to those readers, and of bringing results which will be profitable to the advertiser. The paper which cannot create a field of readers which will warrant the placing of advertising on this basis is failing in its function, both from an editorial standpoint and as an advertising medium.

The Financial Post has stated the case fairly. Advertising should not be a matter of patronage because when so placed it is largely a waste. It immediately drops to the same level, and is used for the same ulterior purpose, as government advertising was used for largely in the era before the beginning of the war. Any journal that creates a powerful interest among its readers because of its merit and its policy is the best medium for advertising. The great bulk of advertising is placed upon this basis. Business men who place their advertising as patronage are not fit, nor safe, to be in charge of business institutions.

The Financial Post tells of a daily paper in a Maritime city appealing to members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for advertising "patronage," on the ground that it has always been a supporter of the protective tariff and that if it does not get more advertising it will be forced to suspend publication. It is quite apparent that such a paper is not justifying its existence to its own readers.

Rural Canada, a farm paper published in Toronto, has also issued an appeal to Canadian manufacturers for advertising support, claiming that "Rural Canada has led in its policy for the needed tariff to build up

Canada. Since October 20, 1919, we have come out more pointedly for what is needed." In other words, Rural Canada announces that it is a supporter of the protective tariff and on this account the manufacturers should place their advertisements in Rural Canada. In the same circular sent out by Rural Canada there is another interesting statement as follows: "Send us, in confidence the facts as to why your industry needs, and must have protection. Editorials and articles will be based on the facts you send us." This is a clear intimation that Rural Canada is quite prepared to become an official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

It is growing more apparent that there will soon be a clearly marked cleavage between the subsidized press and the free press. It will be well for the general public to watch the press closely. A subsidized press may be all right, provided its readers understand clearly who subsidizes it, and for what purpose. But there is danger in a subsidized press masquerading as a friend of the people.

The boycott against The Guide is proceeding. We shall continue to give our readers information on its progress. In return for the support which The Guide has given to the organized farmers in their fight for justice, The Guide now asks their support in its own fight for freedom. Buy from Guide advertisers and follow the rules which were set forth in last week's Guide.

## Is Canada a Nation?

The second, and concluding article by O. D. Skelton on the problems which have to do with the establishing of Canada's national status, is printed in this issue. It leads step by step clearly and convincingly to a statement of the things which Canada must obtain as essentials of its nationhood. Of special importance is the closing portion of the article, in which Mr. Skelton deals with Viscount Grey's recent letter in regard to opposition in the United States Senate to the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

"In a matter which concerns them quite as much as Britain," writes Mr. Skelton, in a spirit of vigorous Canadianism, "he proposes a solution wholly at variance with the Dominions' declared policy. Apparently, even with so sympathetic a statesman as Lord Grey the recognition of Canada's equal partnership has not yet passed the stage of phrases. Downing Street is still doing business at the old stand."

Canada's situation is misunderstood in the United States, partly from anti-British prejudice, and partly on account of ambiguities and contradictions in the Peace Treaty. It must be said also, that Canada's situation is far from being generally understood in Canada. The Treaty provision, which declares Canada a member of the League in its own right is the same declaration which gives India representation; but India is not self governing. On the other hand, if Canada, instead of having one vote is to have only one-sixth of a vote, our claim to national status vanishes, and all the work of Canada's representatives in London and Paris last year goes for nothing.

Either Canada is to be, or is not to be, a nation. Canada cannot be a nation until the Canadian people have power to amend its national constitution, until we have emancipation from the legislative power of the British Parliament to make laws for us, and of a British Government to disallow our own Parliament's laws, until there is aho-

lition of appeal from the Canadian courts to a committee of the Privy Council in London, and until the other essentials which Mr. Skelton sets forth are secured.

### The Interests' White Hope

Sir Thomas White is being boomed for the Premiership. The powerful financial interests which have their headquarters in Montreal and Toronto are behind the boom for Sir Thomas, whose record as Minister of Finance is one of having provided for the rich in Canada escaping more lightly than the rich in any other land from the financial burdens of the war, with the additional unique favor of taxfree war bonds. The boom to make him Premier is in full swing; and the newspapers which have been lined up behind it are printing editorial tributes to him like the following in the Toronto Mail and Empire:—

The Canadian who, with most general acceptance, both in political circles and in the country at large, could take Sir Robert Borden's place at the head of our affairs is Sir Thomas White, one of the ablest men that Canada has produced. Without the aid of Sir Thomas White, Sir Robert Borden's leadership could not have been the wonderful success it was.

Mr. Meighen's ability is above question, as is also Mr. Rowell's, but the selection of either would tend to cleave the Coalition politically. Sir Thomas is the White hope of the interests that regard it as safest for them than the Union Government should continue in power. It is reported that he is apprehensive in regard to his health; though in some quarters his declarations of unwillingness on that account to be considered as a possibility for the Premiership are not taken

seriously. If he were really out of the question Mr. Meighen's prospect of becoming Sir Robert Borden's successor would be very greatly increased.

### The Women of Canada

In an editorial on the activity of the organized farm women in the Prairie Provinces in neighborly co-operation for the betterment of conditions, as well as in citizenship, education and preparation for making the best use of the franchise, the Ottawa Citizen notes with satisfaction that the organized farm women of Ontario are now doing likewise, and closes by saying:

Perhaps the farm women could surprise the city women in the extent of their political education, as well as their practical knowledge of organization and management.

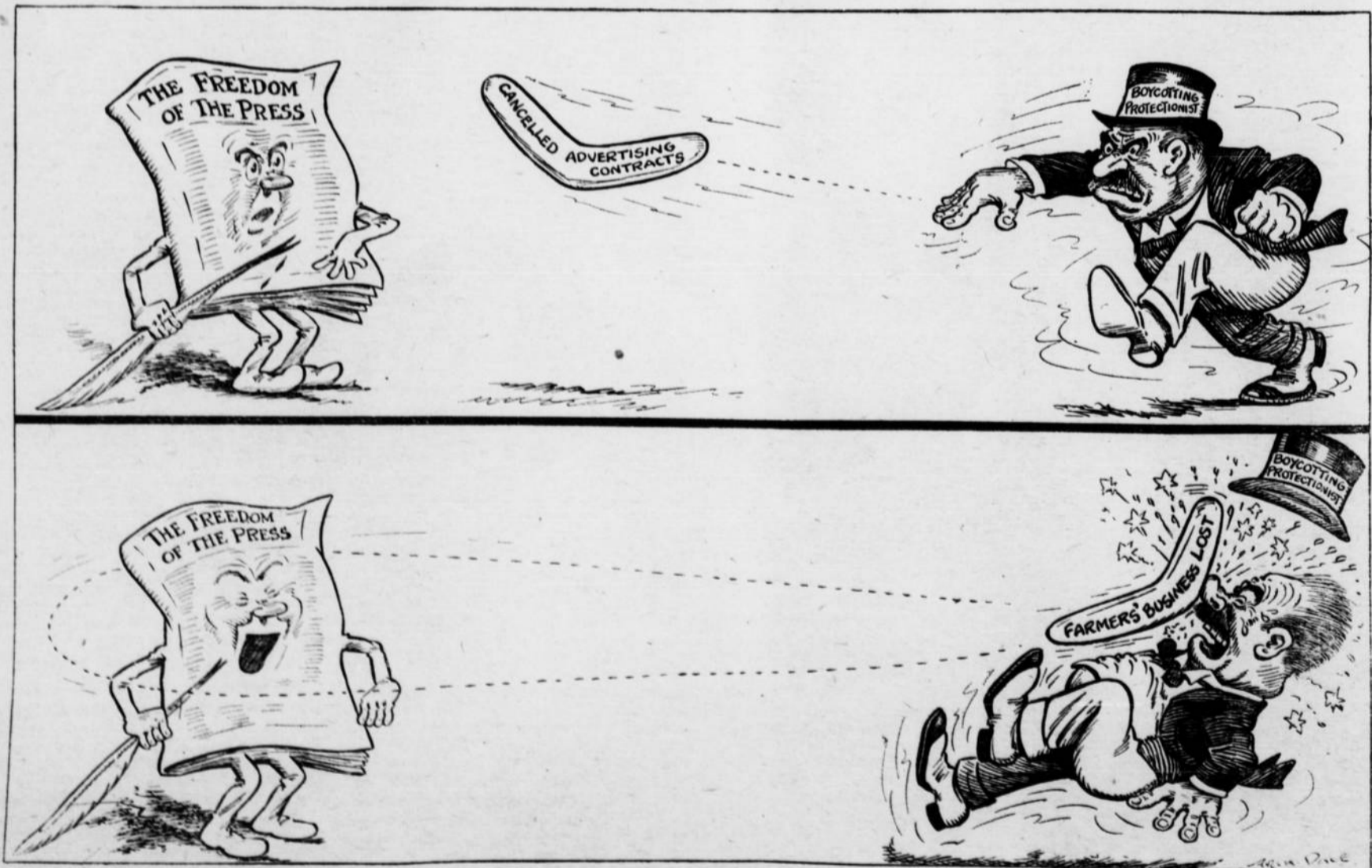
From the first the Grain Growers' organizations championed the cause of equal suffrage. They actually led the way in Canada in recognition of the plain, undeniable, fundamental fact that if there is to be government of the people, by the people, for the people, it must be acknowledged that women, too, are people, equally with men. Equally with men they are entitled to a share in all that has to do with the shaping of human conditions; not as a privilege, but in justice to themselves, as well as to the men and the children; they must have their share of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in making things better in this world.

The reference which the Ottawa Citizen makes to city women prompts the reflection that there is not the slightest cause for class feeling in this connection. All Canadian women, without distinction of occupation or location have every reason for sympathy and

solidarity in co-operating powerfully with Canadian men, as they can co-operate, in helping to make right principles prevail in the public life of our country. They can co-operate powerfully in developing a national outlook and a spirit of true and worthy Canadianism that will not suffer the granting of special privilege to special interests or individuals by way of any form of legislation, but will work to place our laws upon the only foundation on which they can justly rest, the promotion of the welfare and progress of all Canadians, without distinction of class or occupation.

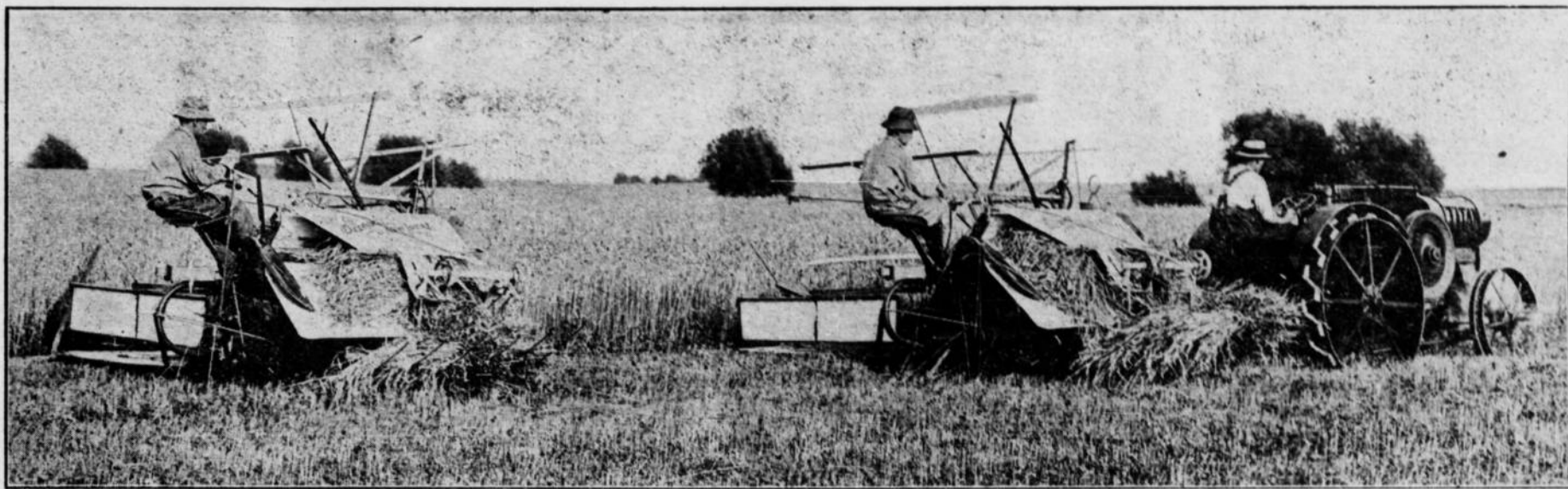
The publication in The Guide last week of the detailed statement showing how the money subscribed by the electors of the constituency of Assiniboia for the by-election last October was used, has furnished a striking object-lesson of the right way of raising the money necessary for election purposes, and the right way of using it. In the past it was the business of one or more of the leaders on the government side, and in the opposition, to act as bagmen for their parties. The privileged interests paid with the understanding that their privileges would be maintained for them by parliament—at the expense of the Canadian people. And everything in connection with the party election funds was kept from public knowledge.

The Grain Growers' Guide will pay a cash prize of \$25 for the best article on the subject, "Why the Senate should not be Abolished," written by any member of the Canadian Senate. The article must not be less than 2,000, nor more than 3,000 words in length. Every Canadian Senator is eligible to compete. The prize-winning article will be published in The Guide.



### The Farmers Can Make the Boycott a Boomerang

As explained in detail in The Guide last week, a plot has been hatched in the Toronto headquarters of the group of protected manufacturers whose mentality is of the same type as that of the German War Lords, and who conceive themselves as entitled by Divine Right to control the shaping of the fiscal policy of Canada so they can have power to levy tolls upon the mass of the Canadian people by means of the high tariff system. The purpose of the plot is to cripple The Guide, and if possible, to put it out of business by means of a boycott. The idea of these protectionist plotters is to induce as many Canadian manufacturers as have heretofore, solely as a matter of business, been advertising their goods in The Guide, to withdraw their advertisements from The Guide, and generally to induce as many advertisers as they can influence to black-list The Guide. Already advertising contracts have been cancelled, and every week brings more cancellations. It rests with the farmers, whose cause The Guide exists to serve, to make this attempt a boomerang. The boomerang was a weapon used by the aborigines of Australia—a curved club modelled on the principle of the blades of an airplane, which returned to the spot from which it was thrown. If not aimed with perfect skill, it would return and strike down the thrower. The farmers can easily make the divine right protectionist plotters' boomerang turn back upon them to their own injury, instead of its injuring the farmers by damaging The Guide.



Cutting Grain by Use of Tractor Power

# Canada, the Empire, the League

## ARTICLE II

**I**N home affairs, it has been seen, Canada has already attained almost complete self-government; what yet remains may easily be secured when the country says the word. It remains to consider how far we have attained self-government in the more difficult field of external affairs, and along what road we must go to attain complete control. The distinction between internal and external affairs, it may be noted in passing, cannot be clearly and consistently drawn in practice, as there is a wide and constantly shifting twilight zone between them, but it may be adopted provisionally and for convenience sake.

External affairs, in the case of Canada and the other Dominions, include both relations with the rest of the empire, and relations with foreign countries. Let us consider first imperial and then foreign affairs.

### What Are Imperial Affairs?

What are imperial affairs? Obviously that depends on the kind of empire you have.

Imperial affairs may mean, first, the relations between a dominant central authority and its subordinate colonies and dependencies. In the past, the greater part of our dealings with the United Kingdom fell under this head. Every time the authorities in Downing Street felt it necessary to intervene in local questions, to pass a law or instruct a governor or veto a colonial measure in order to set things straight, local affairs became imperial affairs. So far as the Dominions are concerned, that intervention has ceased or is about to cease, and so a wide range of what were once considered imperial affairs passes out of that category entirely.

Imperial affairs may mean, second, the special relations which exist between nations allied on a basis of equality. This is the form which the empire is taking so far as the larger lands of white men are concerned. What special interests and affairs, such as would concern allies, will arise for consideration? Primarily, at present, questions of defence, discussions as to the terms and conditions under which each part of the empire will participate in war, and preparation for war in certain contingencies, which, in the case of other allies, are specified and agreed upon beforehand. Others, who consider that the different parts of the empire should have exclusive trade and tariff relations with one another, would add trade to the list. Obviously, the importance of such subjects depends upon the imminence of war and the trend of military and tariff policy.

Imperial affairs may cover, in the third place, those relations between the different parts of the empire which are in no way exclusive, questions such as immigration, trade (for those who do not dream of a self-sufficient and tariff-bound empire), postal agreements, copyright, and in short all those questions which would fall under the head of foreign affairs were not the two

## *The Essentials to Nationhood for Canada, Without Which "Canada's National Status" Will Be a Phrase Without Reality*

By O. D. SKELTON  
Kingston, Ontario

countries both within the ring-fence of the British Empire. Much of this subject-matter in future will fall to the League of Nations, if it makes good its place; already that has been the case with labor questions.

There is a fourth interpretation of imperial affairs which perhaps should be noted here. Rather, there is the practical issue of the relationship between the several Dominions and the dependencies of the empire. Assuming that the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Dominions is transformed into that of a loose alliance of equal states under a common king, what about India, Ceylon, Egypt, Nigeria, Zanzibar, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, and all the other patches of red around the globe? Are we in Canada to assume authority over these lands and to share in responsibility for their governing? Some have urged it strongly. Imperial missionaries, like Lionel Curtis, wax indignant when Canadians declare that they do not consider it their duty or their interest to intervene in the affairs of India or of Zanzibar.

It is, of course, true that nothing that is human can henceforth be alien to us, and that we cannot divest ourselves if we would of a concern in the affairs of every end of the world and a duty to help our fellow men of every clime and color. So far, however, as this concern is not exclusive, we can best exercise it through individual action such as missionary or philanthropic enterprise. So far as direct political control and responsibility go, however, I believe that must remain the concern of the United Kingdom.

### The Imperial Dependencies

We have not the background and traditions of imperial control. We are not in touch with these lands. We do not derive the gains and profits that fall or are supposed to fall to Britain through their control. It is not we who have lately sought to annex or absorb Persia, Mesopotamia, Togoland, East Africa. We have in Canada a domain great enough for the adventuring of our sons. As regards the more advanced of these dependencies, India and Egypt, barely content as they are to accept any longer the overlordship of Britain, which has time and tradition to sanction and temper it, would emphatically reject any proposal that newcomers into the circle of nations like ourselves should be set over them. Mr. Curtis must see now how impossible were his proposals of a few years ago to set up an imperial body to govern India and the rest of the empire in which Canada would be represented and India would not. We shall welcome India and such

other dependencies to the circle of allies in the empire and members of the league. But it would seem that the British Empire in the stricter sense, must remain Britain's empire.

If it is said that it is anomalous to have one member of our alliance circled round with dependencies over which the other allies assume no control, we might ask, why in the nature of alliance should every ally be organized on precisely the same basis? And for that matter, it is very significant, though not generally observed, that other parts of this alliance are becoming empires by themselves, are girdling themselves about with dependencies. Even before the war Australia had assumed full control of the dependency of Papua, the south-eastern part of New Guinea.

### The Other Dominions' "Mandates"

By the Peace of Versailles, Australia annexes, or, in the euphemism of the treaty, accepts a mandate, for German New Guinea, an area twice as great as the British Isles; the Dominion of New Zealand, for Samoa; and the Union of South Africa, for German South-West Africa. By the treaty, the mandate for New Guinea was given specifically to "the Commonwealth of Australia," for Samoa to "the Dominion of New Zealand," and so on; what makes the terms particularly significant is that Nauru, or Pleasant Island, is in the same clause assigned to "the British Empire." Canada is the only Dominion without an imperialist appendage, and there are enthusiastic persons who want us to annex Greenland or the British West Indies. In actual fact, then, the Britannic Alliance now consists of a British Empire, an Australian Empire, a New Zealand Empire, a South African Empire, and a Canadian Dominion, saved by prudence or geography from imperialistic expansion. It would conduce to clearness if we would use these terms.

Next, what of imperial machinery? Through what channels of intercourse, what permanent or temporary meetings and bodies are the members of this political menagerie, the British Empire, the Australian Empire, the New Zealand Empire, the South African Empire and the Canadian Dominion, to take counsel together?

### Relations With London in the Past

We may note first past practice. In early days the governor was the link between Downing Street and its feudatories. Today, we have seen, the governor, in the Dominions, has been politely side-tracked. Later there developed the practice of informal and irregular visits of colonial ministers

to London, there to consult separately and subordinately with the Colonial Office or the Treasury. Some of the colonies appointed resident agents in London, mainly to direct emigration and oversee financial transactions. Canada took a further step when, in 1879, a Canadian high commissioner, Sir A. T. Galt, was sent to London to act virtually as ambassador, not only in England but to Europe at large. The high commissioners never developed in importance as expected, mainly because the ministry at home would not let the power out of their own hands, even when the commissioner was of their own party. Then, in the eighties, Imperial Federation Leaguers besought Lord Salisbury to call an imperial council as first step toward an imperial parliament. Lord Salisbury, agreeing with them that the British Empire should, if possible, be made over on the model of the German Empire, doubted whether the time had come for a Staatverein, or political centralization, or even for a Zollverein, or tariff union, but he did consider the times ripe for a Kreisverein, or centralization for defence. On his invitation there assembled in London, in 1887, at the time of the Queen's Golden Jubilee, delegates, not in all cases ministers, from all the self-governing colonies. That was the first colonial conference.

Since that day conferences have met in 1894, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1911 and 1917. Space will not permit consideration of these meetings in detail. The essence is that they have become a regular and recognized instrument of imperial relations, meeting at least once in four years and oftener if special occasion arises; that they have become conferences between governments, not, as imperialists hoped, the germ of a new central government, and that they are merely meetings for consultation, not organs of executive authority. It was not for want of trying that the conferences were not turned into imperial councils. The firmness and clear vision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier are mainly to thank for the blocking of the many insistent Chamberlain, Lyttleton and Round-Table proposals for centralization of authority, just as his successor with General Smuts, blocked many of the later proposals of the same school.

### Next Move of the Centralizers

Finding that the Imperial Conference was becoming an instrument of co-operation rather than of centralization, the advocates of the latter policy next sought to develop the Committee of Imperial Defence as an organ of empire. This was a British committee, consisting in part of ministers and in part of naval and military officers, with advisory powers—power, that is, to advise the British cabinet and through it parliament. From 1911 onward Dominion ministers frequently met with and as part of this flexible body. Why was it preferred to the conference? The reason given was that it met in secret, as was desirable when defence was considered. True, but the Imperial Conference could and did hold secret

Continued on Page 12

# The Big Horse Outfit

EVERY farmer whether operating on a small or large scale is vitally interested in the economical use of power, since practically every farm operation is now performed either with horses or with engines. The large employer of farm labor, in view of the high and steadily rising scale of wages, must place in the control of each employee more power than formerly to keep production costs within reasonable limits. The small farmer with his own hands to rely on for most of his labor, must work to the best advantage so as not to neglect the multifarious duties incident to operating even a small farm.

Western farmers, having comparatively large fields and long rounds, have always utilized horse power to better advantage than those in the East, using four horses as the standard team instead of two. The tendency has been

to enlarge this outfit, and in many districts five and six-horse teams are now commonly used, eight-horse outfits are not rare and larger units are occasionally seen. This has effected a saving in man-power with results that have been so satisfactory that further progress is being made every year.

The use of the small tractor has become fairly general through accomplishing the same object. That it has been able to do so must be conceded else many farmers have made their purchases in vain. But because a saving in man-power has been effected by the use of tractors is no proof that an equal or greater saving could not have been effected by using horses differently.

## Climate and Tractor Efficiency

The tractors in most general use are those of from eight to 12 horse-power, or sizes adapted to two or three-bottom plows. There can be little doubt about the economy of using engines where feed is expensive to grow, where fuel is cheap and where the climate is too hot to work horses to full efficiency. But under such conditions as obtain in Western Canada, where feed can be grown cheaply and the wintering of horses is inexpensive, with fuel and oil high in price their advantage is, to say the least, questionable. In the hands of men who are mechanically inclined and have little interest in horse-flesh the tractor will make the best showing, but where horses are handled to the best advantage in large units they are a cheaper source of power for most farm operations than either gas or steam.

On the Noble Foundation Farms, comprising about 30,000 acres, many makes of tractors, both steam and gas, have been used during the past ten years, but horses have always been used extensively. Of late years dependence has been placed more and more on horses until now, on the older farms, comprising 10,000 acres, which are most



Twelve-horse Team Hauling 140 Barrels of Water.

By James Murray

Farm Superintendent, The Noble Foundation, Limited

completely organized, horses only are used. Even on the Cameron Farm, with 18,000 acres under cultivation, steam tractors are used only to help out with the plowing and occasionally with discing. We hope in the near future to further restrict their use that they will be used only for threshing.

This evolution has been brought about through keeping strict account of the cost of the various farm operations, whether performed by horses, steam or

gaged for \$75 per month, and that his board costs \$1.00 per day, the outfit costs \$12 per day. At this rate double-discing costs from 40 to 50 cents an acre and harrowing 12 cents an acre—rates that are much lower than what they are with an outfit using implements half the size but requiring the full time of a high-priced man. In addition to work being done at lower cost with large implements it is also done better since the wider the implement the fewer chances there are for

throws arranged as on diagram, with two in front and one in the middle behind. The team is driven so as to lap four feet over the previous round's discing so that the work done is equivalent to a strip 12 feet wide. A platform about 4 ft. x 8 ft. or 6 ft. x 8 ft. as indicated by the dotted lines, is built. On this the seat is placed, so that the levers of the rear disc extending through the platform—the set of each disc can easily be adjusted. Additional weight may also be put on this platform if desired.

During the last year a larger unit of 12 horses on four discs has been used to a limited extent, and it has given good satisfaction. With this outfit two inthrow discs are used ahead of two out-throws or vice versa, and a 16-foot strip double discing each trip across the field. A similar platform is used as in the three-disc combination. Most of the teamsters prefer to have the seat elevated four or even six feet above the platform as it raises them above most of the dust and enables them to see their horses better. The 12 horses are usually driven with four in the lead and eight abreast following.

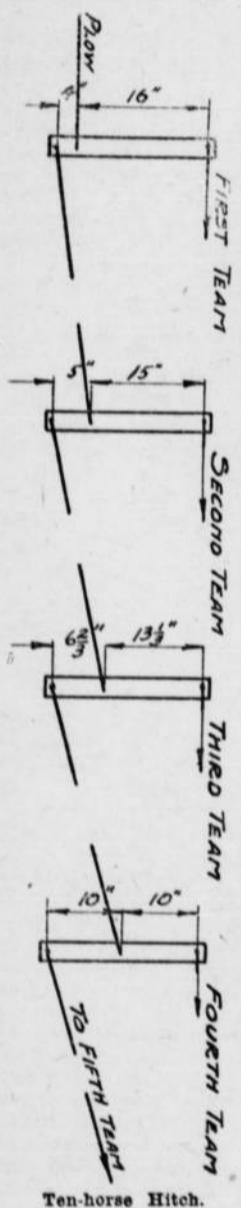
For light single discing, which is sometimes required in the spring to break up a crust too heavy for the harrow, eight horses are used on four eight-foot discs. This would be too heavy a load if deep discing were attempted, but for light work it is satisfactory and covers the ground quickly.

Twelve-horse teams pulling two 11 and one 12-foot drill have also been used for seeding, each outfit sowing approximately 75 acres a day. The drills are hitched to a plank frame in front, which is supported on a pair of wagon wheels and axle. A marker made of one-inch pipe, with a block of wood on the end is attached to the frame, and extends out the right distance to serve as a guide for the next round, the driver standing in the centre of the middle drill.

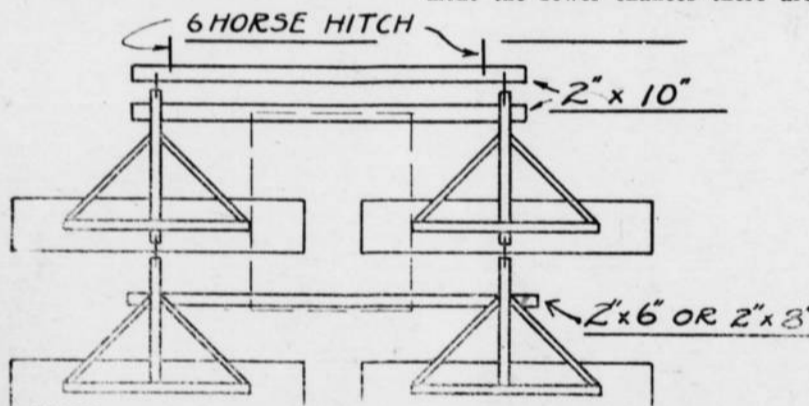
There might appear to be ground for objection to this method of drilling in that a teamster cannot properly look after more than one drill, and it is true that his 12-horse team usually needs his undivided attention. If, however, the drills are in good repair, the land free of obstructions, the seed perfectly clean and the field not less than half-a-mile long, an excellent job of sowing can be done. A good teamster is, of course, indispensable, as with all other such outfits. Even with good teamsters, whose attention is likely to be given largely to the horses, it is advisable to have strict supervision of the working of the drills to insure that they are all sowing all the time at an even rate and to a uniform depth. The man in charge of a number of such outfits can save valuable time by giving help in filling. We have found in some cases that too great an effort is required of 12 horses in hauling 34 feet of drill if there is much pressure on the drills, or the weather is warm. Three ten-foot drills would be a sufficient load.

Reference has already been made to the rate at which harrowing is done—100 acres a day with an eight-horse team. The harrow is not the ordinary one but a light tool called a weeder.

Continued on Page 36



Ten-horse Hitch.



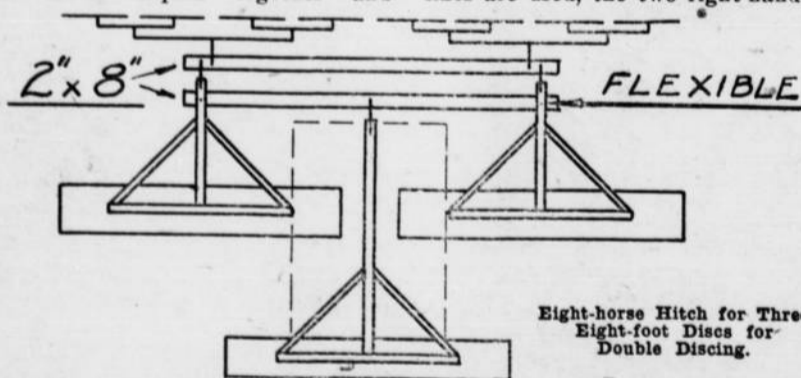
Twelve-horse Hitch for Four Eight-foot Discs for Double Discing.

gasoline, and by being able constantly to improve on the efficiency of the horse teams by increasing the size of the unit and improving the hitches. The standard team of eight horses is used on discs, harrows, weeders and on plows, eight or ten according to the condition of the land, depth of plowing and size of plow. For drilling four or six are used on single drills, but during the past two years 12 have been used on three drills coupled together and

skips between rounds. Furthermore, with such tools as harrows the wider they are the more efficient work they do.

## Discing

The methods of hitching vary on different types of implements. On discs, harrows, weeders and cultivators the horses are usually driven abreast while on plows and wagons they are strung out in pairs. When driven abreast four lines are used, the two right-hand lines



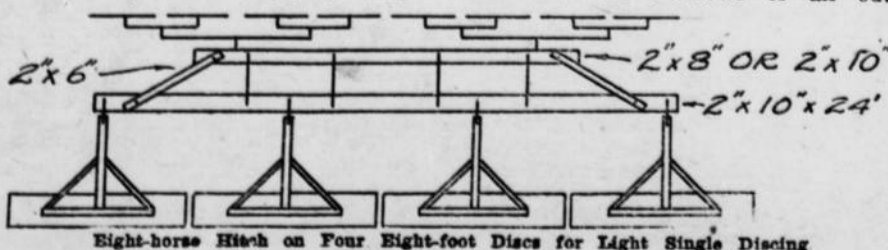
Eight-horse Hitch for Three Eight-foot Discs for Double Discing.

handled by one teamster. Freighting and water-hauling teams for long hauls consist of 12 horses strung in pairs.

The practice of driving large teams has the very evident advantage of getting work done quickly and economically. For example, in double discing an eight-horse team pulling three eight-foot discs will double disc from 25 to 30 acres a day; pulling a 40-foot harrow they cover from 90 to 100 acres a day. Valuing horse labor at \$1.00 per day and assuming that a man may be en-

being attached to the off-side of the four horses to the right. The two others are attached to the near side of the four horses on the left. Short checks are run from bit to bit or from the bit to a ring in the hame of the next horse. The latter method gives more freedom to the horses heads and permits a fast horse being tied back more effectively.

In double-discing the ordinary load for an eight-horse team is three eight-foot discs—all inthrows or all out-



Eight-horse Hitch on Four Eight-foot Discs for Light Single Discing.



This is the Graduating Class of the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1919 and serves admirably to illustrate the Positions Awaiting the College-trained Girl. From left to right: Miss Evelyn Moore, now textile analyst in the Research Bureau of the T. Eaton Company Limited; Miss Ethel Armstrong, assistant dietitian at the Winnipeg General Hospital; Miss Margaret Speechly, director of the Girls' Section, of the Boys' and Girls' department of the Manitoba Extension Service; Miss Gladys Henry, superintendent Ellison White Chautauqua.

# From College to Matrimony

**"YES,** you'll go to college a few years, and come home and marry, and what's the use of it all!" and that is too often father's final word, for between the lines he has said, "No, you may not go."

But if girls do marry after college, is their college education wasted? Or is there not a course that can fit girls to enjoy greater comfort, happiness and prosperity in their married life?

A couple of weeks ago the writer was invited to the Manitoba Agricultural College, to be a guest for a special occasion in the college life of two second-year girls. She received her invitation by way of a dainty informally-written card asking her to dinner in a particular room in the administration building, on a specified day. When she reached the place designated it was the drawing-room of the domestic science department in the administration building, and she was met by the girl student who invited her.

It transpired that the student was serving her week as hostess in her year's work. For a whole week she was to be the head of a household. She had a maid (another second-year girl) and a family of two besides herself to provide for. She was given a certain budget, a shockingly modest one as compared to that of most housewives, and part of her credit was to be for the careful disbursement of her allowance. If she exceeded it her marks decreased, if she sacrificed food value in her meals in her fear that the budget might be exceeded her marks decreased. Her meals were to be planned to give each person the proper amount of calories or food value, as well as to be appetizing and attractive.

## Positively No "Frills"

When the meal was ready to be served, the young hostess ushered her guests to a small dining-room such as may be found in any modest home. Everything was done in a homelike and attractive way, and with absolutely no "frills." The first course consisted of pork chops, mashed potatoes and steamed tomatoes. The dessert consisted of a plain custard and cookies. Tea and bread and butter were of course served.

During the conversation at the table the hostess gave us some enlightenment on her course, and the most astounding fact was the practicability of the whole thing, the very fine ideal of home-making which the girls were developing, and the joy in that home-making. When the hostess and her "maid" had to return to their evening studies, the director of the household science course conducted the "guests" over the portion of the building devoted to the household science and art departments, and gave us something of the objective in the course.

When we returned to the drawing-room for our outdoor wraps, a host of students, this time third-year students, boys and girls, were gathered together and were practicing what they called their "stunts." The following night was to be "stunt"

*Frequently Parents Aver that College Education is Wasted when Girls Marry—These Graduates Say Not*

night, and each class of students was trying its best to excel all other classes in the stunts. Here was another side of college life, and if those students were not thoroughly enjoying it then they were very successful maskers. When we returned to the students' residence another class was having choir practice. It seems they have chapel service every Sunday, and of course the choir is from among the students. Life at the college seemed a pretty fine and happy affair to the girls in attendance.



Mrs. L. V. Robson.

## Wasted Education?

But what about this wasted education after marriage? The only way to know that was to find out from the girls

who had attended college and had married and set up homes of their own. Four girls were interviewed, all of whom have been married for a number of years, and three of whom have children. Their interviews seem to be the final word in the story of the usefulness of at least this course in married life. The regret of all of them is that they did not have more of this "college stuff."

Mrs. L. V. Robson, whose picture appears on this page, who now lives on a farm at Deleau, speaks most highly of the value of her college training to her. Perhaps to give in Mrs. Robson's own words her idea will be best. "I do not profess to be a first-class housekeeper, yet I know I should have been ignorant of a great many things had I not had the opportunity of the domestic science course."

"House planning occupied one period each week. We often thought it rather dry and tiresome, but it has proven to be of real assistance to us. The house well planned is the first thing to lighten house-keeping duties, and our little house, although small, has been planned to save steps, make the work easier, and there is no waste space. Had I embarked upon the adventure of marriage and house-keeping without some knowledge of house-keeping I should probably be working in a very unhandy, poorly planned house."

"In home management lectures we were taught the care of all articles from kitchen knives to Wilton rugs. We had practical work also, and often our teacher

would ask if any of the class had any idea that they thought was better than the one we were using. In this way we got very many good ideas that have proved helpful. We were taught to have some system to our work and to plan ahead that we might be able to accomplish more."

## Varied Courses

"I have found that our sewing and millinery classes have helped me very much. I had done very little sewing before entering college and did not know the first thing about hat-making although I had often tried to make one. In my first year we were taught to make lingerie. We had to draft our own patterns. In the second year we made ourselves a dress. We were also taught to make baby clothes. In millinery classes, I learned to make summer and winter hats, and since leaving college have bought only two hats."

"In laundry I was still able to learn a few more things, such as the proper way of washing things, woollen goods and cottons, also bleaching, removing stains and dry-cleaning. Very often clothing is ruined because it has been improperly washed. Our lectures in textiles helped me a good deal with laundry work, as well as in the buying of materials. In the study of fibres we were able to tell whether the article was wool, silk or cotton, and just whether it should be washed by water or by the dry-cleaning process. In the study of textiles, we were taught to analyze materials and to determine whether they were all wool or wool and cotton mixed."

"In our cookery classes we were taught to make such things as bread, biscuits, pie and cake, the proper way of cooking meats and cereals, and to make the standard white sauce besides a great many other useful dishes. We were taught to prepare a meal and serve it, paying attention to table setting, placing dishes and removing dishes. The planning of meals to have well balanced nourishing foods was one of the more important things we learned. Women have often said to me, "They taught you to make a lot of fussy things, don't they?" Well, I have never made anything fussy. We made dainty little cakes or an appetizing omelet once in a while."

they were nourishing and good to eat. More of our time was spent in making good food, and after all they are the foundation for fancy dishes. Canning, pickling and preserving are subjects one can always learn something about. Our chemistry and bacteriology lectures worked in pretty well with these, as well as with cooking. I canned successfully twelve quarts of peas, beans and cauliflower that would certainly have gone to waste had I not known how to can them. There is very poor sale for garden stuff around here."

## Value in Sickness

"Home nursing, physiology and hygiene and motherhood lectures, have all proved useful. Since becoming a mother and realizing the care a wee baby requires, I do feel thankful that I had some knowledge beforehand, and although our lectures did not deal with the subject as fully as they might have, I was given a greater interest and have studied the care and feeding of children, that I might give our little boy every chance to grow into strong manhood."

"In all the course, I cannot find one place where I could say that we were taught extravagance, or that there were impractical uses of equipment. If anyone thinks we were taught extravagance, let her go to the household science department and turn up the account book, and she will find the menus, amounts of material used, prices of same, food values in calories, cost of each meal and total cost of the meals prepared by our classes during this period of housekeeping. I think they will not find extravagance but careful economy."

"As for the equipment, we were taught to use it and care for it properly. It is true few farmers have electric power, but isn't it possible that some day we might have it, and don't you think that the use and study of the modern equipment would help any girl to have a greater interest in housekeeping, that some day she

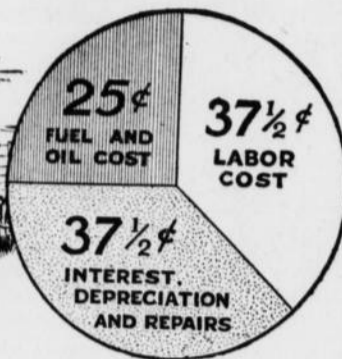
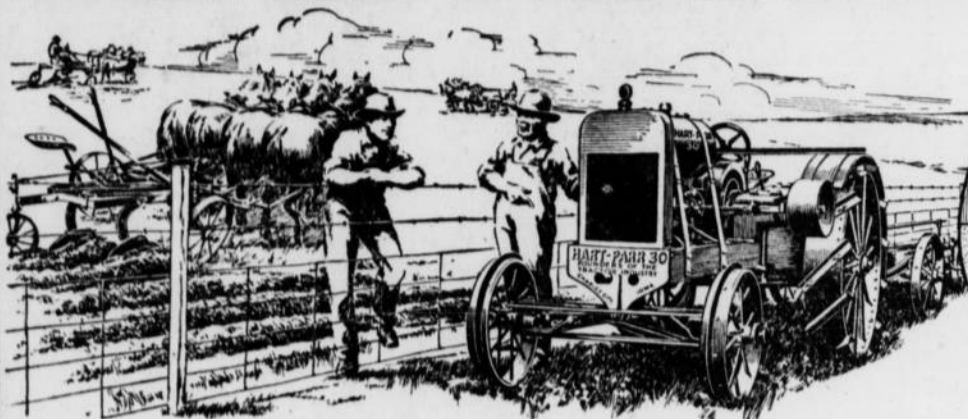
Continued on Page 46



Baby Parkinson

Whose smile of good health and well-being does credit to his college-trained mother.

# What does it cost to plow an acre?



Three items enter into the cost of farming with a tractor—(1) labor, (2) interest, depreciation and repairs, (3) fuel and oil.

If you have a tractor that plows only seven acres a day, and the operator's wages are \$5.00, then that's 71 cents an acre. If your tractor will plow eleven acres a day, the operator's hire is but 45 cents an acre. The tractor that cuts labor cost to the minimum is a big advantage particularly in these days of high wages.

Big power in a tractor means capacity to do a big day's work. The Hart-Parr 30 has proven its superior power at every big official test entered. In fourteen out of fifteen public plowing demonstrations it has plowed more acres per hour, at a lower total cost per acre, than any other tractor. Ask your dealer or write us for the figures.

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**Fuel Economy Worthwhile** The Hart-Parr 30 is guaranteed to burn kerosene as successfully as gasoline engines burn gasoline—to develop as much power from it and use no more of it. An exclusive Hart-Parr feature—the Kerosene Shunt—gives us extreme flexibility and economy of power. The catalog explains this wonderful feature.



Many of the old Hart-Parr's that plowed the virgin prairie of the Northwest are still in use today. The great granddaddy of all tractors was a Hart-Parr built in 1901.

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### Raw Furs, Hides Seneca Root Wool and Peltries

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, unlimited quantities MUSKRATS, WOLVES and MINK at following high prices for large or small lots.

|                               |                  |                         |                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Winter Rats .....             | \$6.50 to \$3.00 | Wolf, Fine Cased, No. 2 | \$18.00 to \$ 7.00 |
| Fall Rats .....               | 4.00 to 2.00     | Wolf, No. 3 .....       | 2.00 to 1.00       |
| Fall Rats, shot and cut ..... | 1.25 to .50      | Wolf, No. 4 .....       | .50                |
| Fall Rats, Kits .....         | .25 to .15       | Mink, Prime Dark .....  | 35.00 to 18.00     |
| Wolf, Fine Cased, No. 1 ..... | 28.00 to 10.00   | Mink, Prime Pale .....  | 25.00 to 12.00     |

Also All Other FURS at Highest Current Rates.

PRESENT HIDE QUOTATIONS:

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|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Salted Beef Hides 25c to 23c | Kips .....        | 30c to 25c  | Oxen, Stag and Bull                |
| Frozen Beef Hides 22c to 19c | Horse Hides ..... | \$10 to \$5 | Hides, also Side-branded           |
| Calfskins .....              | 45c to 35c        |             | Beef Hides, proportionately lower. |

ALL HIDES will be figured highest market price on day of receipt.

Ship promptly to R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise (cor. Pacific Ave.) Winnipeg

## Farmers, Trappers Shippers

Do you get all your Hides  
and Furs are worth?

To be sure ship them to us. We always pay the very highest market price on day of arrival.

Do you want Our Price List?

We issue a monthly quotation. Mail us a card and get your name on our mailing list.

WRITE US NOW

Northern Trading Co. 362 PACIFIC AVE.  
WINNIPEG, Man.

Our Motto: We pay, where others promise

## Plain Talk From Farmers

TO a symposium in the New York Sun-Herald recently on the best means of reducing the high cost of living, S. J. Lowell of the National Grange, made the following pointed contribution:—

The farmers' belief concerning the way and the only way to reduce the cost of living is for every one to be willing again to do a reasonable day's work. The forty-hour week will never support America, to say nothing of feeding a hungry world. From 60 to 90 per cent. of the cost of ordinary commodities is paid directly to labor, while considerably more reaches the same point through indirect channels. The farmer is a big buyer and he finds a tremendously increased price put on every article of purchase. He is a large employer of labor and it costs him three times the price of ten years ago. He is dependent upon a distribution system which he neither creates nor controls, whose cost of operation is increased at every point by diminishing hours of labor and advancing wage scales.

Consequently the selling price of farm products has advanced, though nowhere nearly in proportion to the cost of producing them. The best proof of this is found in the fact that greatly reduced crop acreage for 1920 is being planned in many sections, that dairy herds are being sold, that farm tenantry is tremendously increasing, while the abandoned farms of many a rural community tell their own story of the financial condition of agriculture. People do not go out of business that is yielding them large returns. If the present profits of farming will not hold its workers to the industry, what is to be expected of the young people growing up on the farms but eagerly turning their gaze to the better paying occupations of the city?

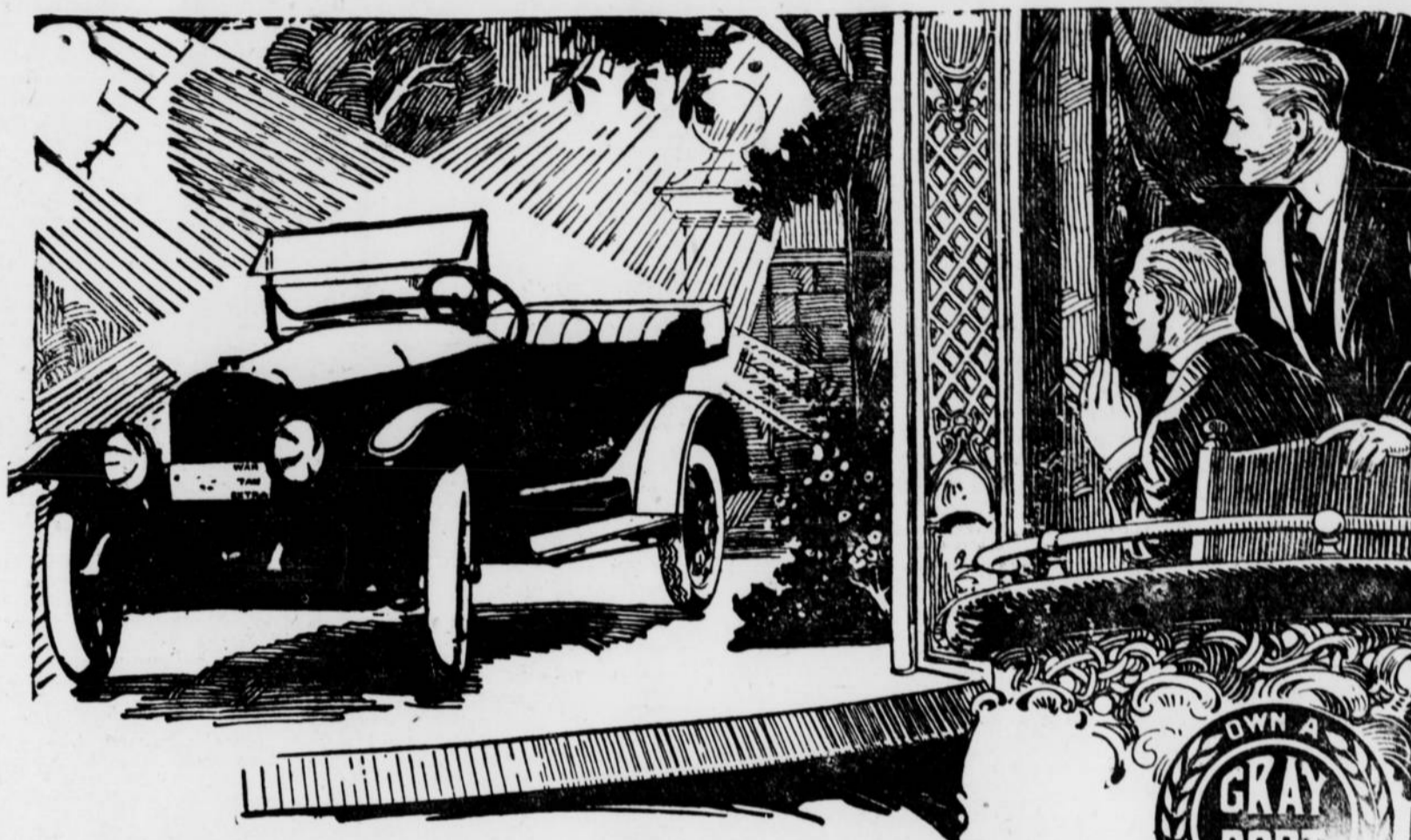
Therefore, in the midst of all the furore over the high cost of living, and the shrieking for cheaper food, those who are best informed on agricultural conditions in America cannot offer the slightest hope of lower food prices so far as the farmer is concerned. No class of workers during the war period sacrificed so much and were rewarded so poorly as the tillers of the soil, and even at present food prices paid to the farmer, tilling the land is the poorest paid job in the United States.

In the reconstruction we hear so much about every one must get ready actually to work again, to save again and to a considerable degree to get back to the thrift, sanity and common sense of the fathers, or else accept as permanent the present scale of living costs, in which event we might just as well stop ranting about the high cost of living and realize that a new basis of economic procedure is here to stay.

Furthermore, it is a question whether those who are making the greatest clamor for old living prices have any real desire to get back to living conditions formerly prevailing. This is the declaration of the National Grange, who see in the future no reason why their members should slave long hours, seven days a week, to supply cheap food to the other workers of the country, who enjoy short hours and unlimited opportunity for rest and pleasure.

Speaking as the largest and best established farmers' organization in America, the Grange hereby notifies the world that the farmers do not intend to continue responding to the call "Produce! Produce! Produce!" so long as other lines adopt as their slogan, "Reduce! Reduce! Reduce!" This positive declaration in behalf of the farmers of the United States may jar the cheap food hopes fondly indulged by uninformed; but they might just as well have the truth first as last, and this is nothing but the truth. Food is the cheapest thing in America today—never a time when a working-man's day's wage could purchase so much food as now.

The Grange is ready to help try to reduce the cost of living for all the people if all the people are ready to join in the undertaking; but it does not intend to lead the farmers in being the one class of workers who engage in the task, and the only one that makes sacrifices for the public good.



## Here's What You Get for \$1365 (PLUS WAR TAX) in the New GRAY-DORT

Flowery language never improved a motor car. We leave it to the Gray-Dort to interest you. We ask you to study the Gray-Dort, part by part, in comparison with any car costing several hundred dollars more. We give you here some of the Gray-Dort features. You cannot find another car which offers you all, or even many, of them, unless you pay much more than the Gray-Dort price. Which doesn't seem sensible, does it?

Yet there is not a feature of the Gray-Dort which your car should be without—not one which you can really afford to do without.

**New Features Place the Gray-Dort at the Head of Light Cars—and yet the Price is Only \$1365 plus war tax**

Automotive engineering raced ahead during the war. Gray-Dort policies call for peace-time values. In this new car these two meet.

You'll find here a bigger gasoline tank—and placed in the rear for good looks and convenience.

A much heavier steering gear than is usually considered for a light car—but it is demanded by the Gray-Dort reliability rule. And it does give easier steering.

Like cars costing \$2,000 and up, the new Gray-Dort has side curtains opening with the doors.

The emergency brake is on a lever—as in big cars.

Your first ride as a passenger in the rear seat will impress you with the roominess of the Gray-Dort.

And your first ride in the driving compartment will give you the same impression—because the cowl is shorter—and smarter.

Many long, narrow louvres give almost a rakish smartness to the new Gray-Dort hood.

The top, hand-tailored along new lines, is entirely becoming.

You will find many more refinements in

the Gray-Dort—refinements which you will not find in other light cars—and every one means many dollars added to the value of the Gray-Dort.

### MANY THOUSAND GOOD GRAY-DORTS PRECEDED THIS CAR

These betterments, important as they are, must not overshadow the basic fineness and reliability of the Gray-Dort.

Building Europe's highest-priced motors, gave Gray-Dort engineers their experience. The Gray-Dort motor has a big bore and a long stroke. The crankshaft is many pounds heavier than on any other light car.

A big, cellular-type radiator insures ample cooling. The husky rear axle is built where we can see it built—in Chatham. The long springs are built here, too.

The Gray-Dort is a good-looking car. Next year, the year after, for many years, you will be proud of your Gray-Dort. And to back up this beauty of line is an unexcelled beauty of finish. For 60 years we have been developing fine finishes for vehicles. Only long-trained craftsmen can produce such a finish.

Gray-Dort production has been doubled for this year. But it will probably not meet the demand for Gray-Dort cars. We advise you to see the Gray-Dort now.

### PRICES

The Gray-Dort 5-passenger car, finished in Gray-Dort green and black, and with standard equipment, is \$1365 f.o.b. Chatham. War tax extra.

The roomy 2-passenger roadster is the same price.

### THE GRAY-DORT SPECIAL

For the man who wishes something a little extra in his car, we have built the Gray-Dort Special. Maroon body, with brown rayn-tite top. Plate glass rear window. Gipsy curtains. Rookie tan wheels. Motometer. Tilting steering wheel. Real leather upholstery. Mahogany instrument board. Just the touches which lift this car out of the ordinary. \$150 extra on the standard.

### AND THE ACE!

The Gray-Dort Ace—the most beautiful light car of to-day. Sapper green body with handsome California top to match.

Trouble lamp and bull's-eye flashlight. Electric cigar lighter. Rear-vision mirror.

Plate glass windows. Oversize grooved-tread tires. This is the *de luxe* car for the man who does not wish to pile up a tremendous operating cost. \$255 extra on the standard.

**GRAY-DORT MOTORS, LIMITED**

Chatham - Ontario

U.S. Factory—Dort Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

**\$1365**  
F.O.B. CHATHAM  
WAR TAX EXTRA

# GRAY-DORT

# Canada, the Empire, the League

Continued from Page 7

## \$250 in Cash Prizes!



to  
**Boys and Girls  
living on Farms!**

**Everybody Read This!**

BECAUSE gophers are a pest and eat up farm profits, and because we know the best, quickest and cheapest way to kill gophers is to use

**Kill-Em-Quick**

we are making this unusual offer to Boys and Girls, under 21 years of age, who are living on farms in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Show this advertisement to your Father and Mother.

### OUR CASH OFFER:

We offer \$250 cash, divided into 34 prizes as follows:—

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1st Prize.....\$50.00 cash | 3rd Prize.....\$15.00 cash |
| 2nd Prize.....\$25.00 cash | 4th Prize.....\$10.00 cash |

and 30 additional cash prizes of \$5 each, making 34 prizes in all, and a total of \$250.

### See Your Druggist or Dealer

Your family Druggist or Dealer in town has the printed Rules of the Contest. You or Dad get a copy from him. Borrow a camera when the time comes. Get your Dad to kill gophers with Kill-Em-Quick. Then Photograph the dead gophers. Win one of the prizes!

### Why Do We Do It?

The reason back of our offer is this: We want some good photographs for next year's advertising to prove how Kill-Em-Quick kills gophers. Everybody who uses Kill-Em-Quick knows how wonderful it is, but everybody does not yet use and know Kill-Em-Quick. So these photographs you take will help us next year to help more farmers kill gophers!

So, you Boys and Girls on the farms, and the Dealers in town, and we in Regina will make something out of our Gopher Contest, if we all work together. At the same time Kill-Em-Quick will increase your "dad's" 1920 farm profits by a mighty big lot—perhaps \$1,000 or more. He can buy a package for 100 acres at a cost of only \$1.20. Think what a big saving (perhaps \$1,000) for such a small sum.



100-acre size  
\$1.20  
40-acre size  
60c

Kill-Em-Quick Co. (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.

## Canadian Seeds for Canadian Needs

**Mangels  
and Swedes  
Field Corn  
Vegetables**  
ALL VARIETIES

## Get a Copy of The Catalogue

—issued by a purely co-operative farmers' organization. Their prices, especially to associated bodies of farmers, will interest you.

## United Seed Growers Limited

30 Main Street, Penticton, British Columbia

"Quality Seeds, Grown North of the 49th Parallel."

## Osler, Hammond & Nanton

STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED  
LANDS FOR SALE  
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL **Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg**



## 130-Egg Incubator and Brooder For \$19.50

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$19.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$19.50 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 232 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

sessions also. Probably the real reason was that it was just what the centralizers wanted, a British committee on which the Dominions had a few representatives, rather than a meeting of governments each of which had the same representation. The later development of this organization was deflected by the rise of the Imperial War Cabinet.

Blocked in the creation of an imperial parliament, federationists in England have sought to set up an executive council or cabinet. Not to multiply instances, Lord Milner, speaking in London, in July, 1916, urged that the ideal should be that of "a number of communities individually autonomous, but constituting collectively a single state, speaking with one voice and acting as a unit in international politics." To secure this end he proposed to set up an Imperial Cabinet with ministries for the Army, Navy, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Commerce, representing the empire in its dealings with all the rest of the world. At that time he conceived this cabinet as responsible to an imperial parliament. But finding it difficult to build this foundation, the Milner group decided to build the superstructure first, trusting to time and luck and logic to secure the basis.

### The Imperial War Cabinet

When representatives of the Dominions met in London, in 1917, to attend the postponed Imperial Conference which should have met in 1915, and to consult as to the conduct of the war, it was arranged that representatives of the Dominions should attend certain sessions of the small British War Cabinet of five or six members, when so enlarged, and with additional British representatives, this body was termed the Imperial War Cabinet. This body determined policy or ratified the policy of the British War Cabinet. Pleased with the experiment, some of its members have proposed that it be continued as a permanent organ of empire. Mr. Lloyd George declared in the British House of Commons, on May 17, 1917:—

"The Imperial War Cabinet was unanimous that the new procedure had been of such service not only to all its members but to the empire, that it ought not to be allowed to fall into disuse. Accordingly, at the last session I proposed formally, on behalf of the British government, that meetings of an Imperial Cabinet should be held annually, or at any intermediate time when matters of urgent imperial concern require to be settled, and that the Imperial Cabinet should consist of the prime minister of the United Kingdom and such of his colleagues as deal specially with imperial affairs; of the prime minister of each of the Dominions, or some specially accredited alternate possessed of equal authority, and of a representative of the Indian people to be appointed by the government of India. This proposal met with the cordial approval of the overseas representatives, and we hope that the holding of an annual Imperial Cabinet to discuss foreign affairs and other aspects of imperial policy, will become an accepted convention of the British Constitution."

And even Sir Robert Borden, whose sound Canadianism and genuine services to the cause of national autonomy deserve our gratitude, seems to have thought this not only possible but desirable, as he stated in a speech in London, in April of the same year:—

"For many years the thought of statesmen and students in every part of the empire has centred around the question of future constitutional relations; it may be that now, as in the past, the necessity imposed by great events has given the answer."

"The Imperial War Cabinet as constituted today, has been summoned for definite and specific purposes, publicly stated, which involve questions of the most vital concern to the whole empire. With the constitution of that cabinet, a new era has dawned and a new page of history has been written. It is not for me to prophesy as to the future significance of these pregnant events; but those who have given thought and energy to every effort for full constitutional development of the overseas

nations may be pardoned for believing that they discern therein the birth of a new and greater Imperial Commonwealth."

### Camouflaged Centralization

This, then, is beyond question the policy that will be pushed in London when the Constitutional Conference meets—the establishment of a permanent Imperial Cabinet. Why is this advocated instead of the conference? Partly, because of the name; if we agree to a "cabinet," we cannot object to its exercising executive duties as other cabinets do, and could not in time object to a parliamentary foundation being inserted under the "cabinet" thus far suspended in air. There is much virtue in a name, in "weasel words." Again, in the Imperial War Cabinet there were eight British representatives as against two from any Dominion, whereas in the conference they met on a footing of equality; and Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion quoted above looks to the continuance of this preponderance.

It is clear the proposal is one which every upholder of Canada's distinct national status must resolutely oppose. A cabinet without a parliament to which it is responsible is meaningless; the only possible reason for using the term is to provide a cover for the establishment in London of a real centralized executive. Let the advocates of the "Imperial Cabinet" state any other honest reason. A cabinet implies a single state with a single policy; a conference implies distinct and independent bodies. Therein lies the essential difference between imperial federation in whatever guise and imperial alliance.

Most Canadians will endorse the position of the Farmers' Platform: "We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control. Any attempt to set up an authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions." The Liberal Convention in Ottawa, in August, 1919, took similar ground. Not that any party or group has a monopoly of such views, as anyone would agree who contrasted the distinctly national position of Mr. Rowell or Mr. Doherty, with the hopelessly colonial viewpoint of Mr. Fielding in the discussion of the peace treaty, though, unfortunately, Mr. Rowell as well as Sir Robert Borden have given their sanction to the imperialistic central cabinet proposals.

To pass to foreign affairs. This question is intimately bound up with the discussion of imperial affairs. In fact, the main argument advanced for imperial centralization is, first, that we do not now control our foreign affairs; and second, that it is only by going to London that we can get any real voice in foreign affairs and so become full-fledged citizens.

### What Are Canada's Foreign Affairs?

What are foreign affairs? A clear understanding on this point is essential. Curiously enough, not a single one of the countless framers of schemes for setting up an imperial parliament or council or cabinet to control foreign affairs, so far as I recall, has ever tried to answer this question. Perhaps, however, this evasion is not so curious. Foreign affairs are simply the relations which one state has with another. To get a clearer idea as to what the term covers, let us ask first, what are the foreign affairs of France, or of Argentina, or of Norway? Argentina, for example, makes treaties with Spain or the United States providing for reciprocal tariff concessions; settles a dispute with Chile as to the boundary line; decides whether or not to admit Asiatic immigrants; enters or withdraws from the international postal union; makes war or peace; these are its foreign affairs. Note, again, that it is normally with neighboring countries that these questions come thickest; most "foreign affairs" are line-fence disputes.

Now, what are Canada's foreign affairs? Pre-eminently our relations with our chief, our only close neighbor, the United States. When we make or reject

a trade reciprocity agreement with the republic; when we set up a commission to decide as to the use of boundary waters for power and navigation; when we discuss how to conserve the supply of salmon or halibut on our common coasts; when we send a fuel commissioner to Washington to ensure getting the quota of soft coal we need; when we place an embargo on the shipment of paper or wheat to the United States; in each and all of these cases we are dealing with foreign affairs. Again, when we make a convention with Italy as to tariff rates, or a bargain with Japan as to the admission of her citizens, or promise the wily Roumanians to lend them \$25,000,000, if they will kindly spend it in buying Canadian textiles or farm machinery, we are dealing with foreign affairs.

A systematic review would make clear three points. First, that foreign affairs are not something they keep over in London or Geneva, but something we are debating and deciding upon every day. We are like M. Jourdain, in Moliere's comedy, who was surprised to learn that he had all his life been talking "prose." Our foreign affairs are our relations with foreign states, and with us for the most part, as with other countries, that means chiefly our relations with our nearest neighbor. We must get rid of the idea that foreign affairs mean, simply those far-away dealings concerning us only indirectly, which are so foreign that it becomes doubtful whether they are any affair of ours at all. Second, that in the greater part of this field we already have full control, in fact and largely in form, particularly as regards our relations with the United States. Third, that any setting up of a central authority to control foreign affairs would curtail more than it would enlarge our freedom. Does anybody in Canada really want a body sitting in London deciding whether or not we will make a reciprocity treaty with the United States, or upon what terms we will secure coal or let our paper go?

#### Actual Fact vs. Formality

In fact, we largely control; only partly so in form. We have made "conventions" with foreign countries off our own bat, since conventions are less august and sacred in the eyes of the pundits of precedence than "treaties." In making treaties, even if the actual negotiation is in the hands of Canadian representatives, it has usually been necessary to have the signature of some British ambassador or other joint plenipotentiary to give us standing. If we are to be equals, our representatives should be invested by the King, on the advice of our cabinet, with precisely the same full plenipotentiary powers as are accorded to British negotiators appointed on advice of the British cabinet.

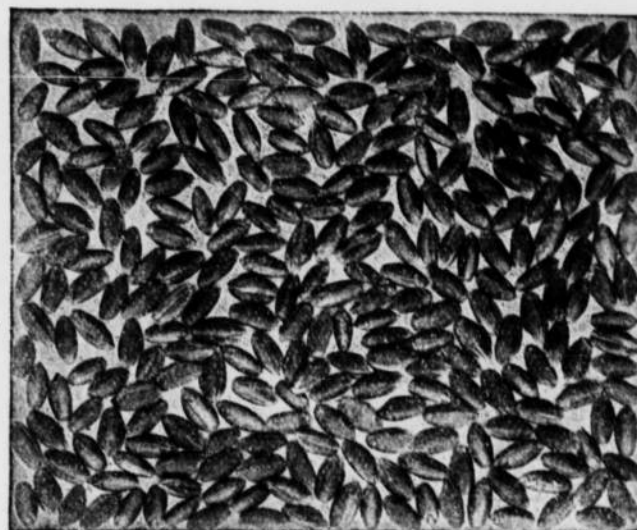
Yet it is true that there are questions, the issues of peace and war, in which we do not fully control. We may be plunged into war, it is urged, by the fiat of the British cabinet; can this permanently continue?

Here there is need for discrimination. To some extent the problem is the one common to all democracies, of how to secure a real voice in foreign affairs, how to check the executive and avert the disasters which the secret diplomacy of the past has brought upon the world.

To solve this problem we must support any feasible plan, League of Nations or otherwise, to bring diplomacy into the open. We must see to it that whatever decisions our government takes are made with the knowledge and consent of parliament. Parliament must assert itself against the executive usurpation which has been a feature of political life in all the English-speaking countries of late years, and which has been accentuated by the war. If it is necessary, as it often is, to deliberate in secret before announcing the results in public, it would be well to consider appointing in our House of Commons a committee on foreign affairs to ensure a wider consideration and to develop informed and responsible guides of public opinion.

Further, the general public must seek to become better informed in foreign questions than in the past. Press and school have here a great work to do. It would be futile, however, to assume that any appreciable number of Canadians will ever become experts

# Place Your Order Early for These Selected Stocks



DURUM WHEAT (Natural Size)

## RED BOBS

### Seager Wheeler's Best Wheat

Red Bobs ripens from six to ten days earlier than Marquis. Red Bobs yields higher than Marquis. Red Bobs, as a milling wheat, is equal to Marquis or Red Fife. Red Bobs reduces the danger from frost and rust. Stock limited. Price, \$11 per bushel in 10-bushel lots. Cotton bags additional at 70 cents each.

## Dr. SAUNDERS EARLY RED FIFE

Similar to old standard Red Fife but has a larger kernel and ripens as early as Marquis. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, in ten-bushel lots and over. Finest cotton bags, 70 cents each, additional.

## RED FIFE (Registered) Old Standard Variety

Price, First and Second Generation, \$8.00 per bag, bag included.

## KITCHENER

### Seager Wheeler's Great Wheat

Price, \$3.50 per bushel, in ten-bushel lots and over. Finest cotton bags, 70 cents each, additional.

## OATS

## AMERICAN BANNER (Registered)

Price, Second and Third Generation, \$6.00 per 100 pounds, bag included.

## ABUNDANCE (Registered)

Prices: First Generation, \$8.00 per 100 pounds, bag included; Second Generation, \$6.50 per 100 pounds, bag included.

## GOLD RAIN (Registered)

Prices: First Generation, \$8.00 per 100 pounds, bag included; Second Generation, \$6.50 per 100 pounds, bag included.

## Hand-Picked SEED POTATOES

Make a Start with Pure Seed—It Will Pay.

Irish Cobbler. Early Boves. Epicure.

Five Bushels and over at \$3.40 per bushel, bags included.

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Brome, Western Rye, Timothy, Millet, Sunflower for Ensilage, Dwarf Essex Rape and Fodder Corn.

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# STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## BEST WHEATS

### DURUM

("Durum" Means "Hard")

Has made a remarkable record of late years. Resists drought, rust and smut in wonderful degree. Usually ripens earlier than other varieties in dry sections.

Always furnishes excellent hard grain without decrease in yield in driest seasons.

Specially suited to the West. Pure, Safe, Big Yield, Fine Milling Quality.

"IT'S THE SURE GOOD CROP THAT COUNTS."

Our stock is specially selected, fine and clean. Price, \$4.20 per bushel in 10-bushel lots and over.

Bags 30 cents each.

## NEW RUBY (Register No. 623)

A new cross-bred variety, produced by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists. Introduced in 1918. A beautiful red, beardless wheat.

Beats out frost and rust.

Ripens from seven to ten days before Marquis.

Will reduce the risk attendant upon all crops while still standing by from ten to fifteen days.

Kernels hard, yielding flour of excellent color and high quality. Straw of very fair length and strength. The grain threshes easily.

In 1918 New Ruby yielded 40 bushels per acre on summerfallow, being the same yield as Marquis grown alongside.

The yield in 1919 was 33 bushels to the acre—no Marquis to make comparison.

Stock limited. Price, 2 Bushels, \$24. Finest cotton bags 70 cents additional.

## MARQUIS (Registered)

Price, First generation, \$10 per bag of two bushels, bag included.

We can ship this stock direct from our grower in Central Saskatchewan or Winnipeg as desired.

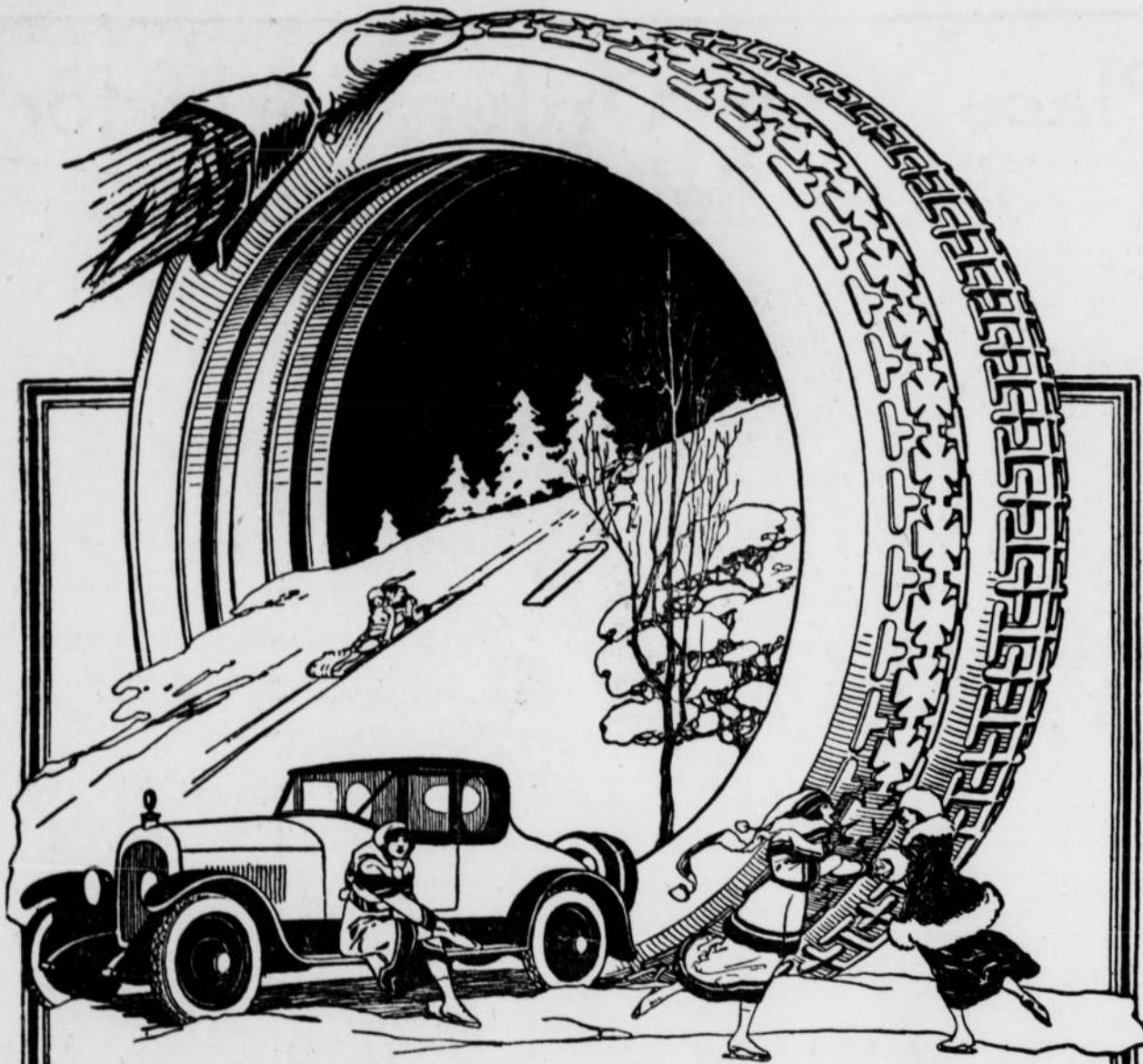
## MARQUIS (Selected)

Good sample, fine for general crop. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, in ten-bushel lots and over.

Cotton bags additional at 70 cents each.



IRISH COBBLER



## Pride in the Way Your Car is Shod

**T**O be proud of your car you must be proud of its tires. You look with pride upon the graceful design, the fashionable top, the rich upholstering, the glittering finish—and the tires—are you proud of them? If you love your car, you will desire to give it the best tires in the whole Kingdom of Tiredom. For service and for appearance, you will find your desires fulfilled in Gutta Percha Tires—"the Tires that give Satisfaction."

*Maltese Cross Tires, Gutta Percha Tires and Gutta Percha Tubes are the NE PLUS ULTRA of owners of high-powered cars.*

## "GUTTA PERCHA" Tires

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER, Limited

Head Office and Factory: TORONTO. Branches in all the Principal Cities of the Dominion.

## HORSE HIDES

There is a gold mine of dead horses lying around you. Skin them before they rot. I am always paying

## The Very Highest Market Prices

Write for Prices of Cattle Hides and Furs. All Furs are selling at exceedingly high prices.

Brandon Frank Massin Manitoba

## Patronize Home Industry

Ship Your Flaxseed to

## THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL COMPANY LIMITED

MONTCALM STREET ST. BONIFACE

Write stating quantity you have to offer  
Government Weighing and Inspection

*If you Must Borrow  
Make your Mortgage  
an Asset instead of  
a Liability.*

We have \$1,000,000 to loan on improved farm property.

What would foreclosure mean to you? Our plan avoids foreclosure. Write us.

**THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.  
94

on the Balkans, any more than Paris or Sofia will know anything about our St. Lawrence power disputes. More important than any such detailed study of European or Asiatic boundary issues is the need for remembering that each citizen represents his country every time he travels abroad or deals with a foreign merchant. Here at home, for that matter, we have Greeks and Italians and Chinese on whom to practice our best diplomacy.

### Canada Has Never Caused a War

Again, when we say that we do not control the issues of peace and war we may mean that we are not likely to declare war ourselves. That is true. We never have. Our disputes and our interests have never fired a single shot from a Canadian, or for that matter, from a British gun.

Or, again, we may mean that since Britain enters war without consulting us, and since when Britain is at war we are at war, we have no control. This is only partly true. So long as the empire was in the eyes of international law a single state, all parts of it must be at war or peace together. But even if formally at war, the extent of our participation has rested wholly with ourselves—or with the enemy. Now that the empire is ceasing to be a single state and becoming an alliance of distant states, there is not even any formal difficulty about deciding for ourselves whether or not we will be at war when the British Empire or the Australian Empire is at war. This view has received official recognition. When the treaty was framed providing that Britain and the United States would guarantee France against German aggression, it was specifically stated that no Dominion was to be bound unless it so determined through its own government. Clearly all three countries contemplated as possible a war in which Great Britain would be bound to intervene, and South Africa or Australia not so bound.

In the Great War that is ended, Canada took part not because of any formal or legal obligation, but, in the first instance, out of deep sympathy with Britain in her hour of danger and a belief that the safety of the empire as well as the peace and liberty of the world were at stake. Doubtless, she would so act again if occasion called. Would she take part in another Boer War? Would she fight to support the virtual protectorate Britain has just imposed upon Persia, or to assure British capitalists control of Baku or Mesopotamian oil-wells? Perhaps; certainly not automatically or without some considerable discussion here at home. And if we did take part, why be misguided by London ministers ignorant of where Teschen is or full of prejudice and error as to Soviet Russia, when we can grow our own? Why let the yellow journals of London or Paris or New York have a monopoly of stampeding a people into war?

### Canada's Interest in the League

The degree of imperial organization necessary to cope with war depends upon its likelihood. That raises the question, to which only brief space can be given, of the League of Nations as a means of averting war.

Canada's interest in the league is two-fold. In common with every country we are concerned to know whether the league will be a sham or a reality, what obligations it will impose, what chance of averting chaos it offers. And for ourselves there is the special question of status in the league, called in question by the discussion in the United States Senate and elsewhere.

As to the first point, it seems clear that if a fairly constituted league will not avert war, nothing in the way of machinery or policy can. It may be Utopian, but in the words of Colonel Roosevelt, in a lucid interval, "it is Hell or Utopia." We must choose a concert of powers or a balance of power. The old policy of a balance of power, with its exclusive alliances, its incessant intrigues, its perpetual instability, has been hopelessly damned by the war and by the revelations from the archives of diplomacy since the war. The League of Nations offers an opportunity to avoid misunderstandings, to secure mediation before pride has carried a country past the turning road to peace, an opportunity to bring the people together in friendly council

and to emphasize the points they have in common rather than the points that divide them. No league, however finely framed, would work automatically. The spirit is more important than the machinery. For nations as for individuals there is no alchemy that will extract "golden conduct from leaden instincts." The ignorance, the inertia, the prejudice, the conflict of selfish interests that cause troubles abroad as they cause troubles at home, must be fought. Yet with all reserves, a league has tremendous possibilities beyond any alternative proposal.

#### The Treaty of Versailles

It is another question whether the league constituted by the Treaty of Versailles measures up to the world's needs. It is open to grave objections. So long as Germany and Russia are excluded it is a partial and hostile alliance, not a league of all. It gives the Big Five altogether too much power. If any one member of the Council, on which the Big Five will always be represented, objects, any state may be refused admittance or any amendment to the covenant blocked. It emphasizes, or perhaps rather the current interpretations emphasize, the obligations to intervene in case of open war rather than the means to avert war. Article X has been charged with involving an underwriting of the status quo, irrespective of the justice of the existing arrangements or the interest of the guaranteeing powers. In reality, it simply bars aggressive action by any state which has declined to use the machinery the League provides for peaceful settlement of disputes. As to the objection that this article commits every member of the League, whether it will or no, to send armed forces at the behest of the Council, it seems clear that the Council is only to advise; if the interpretations given by President Wilson to the United States Senate Committee, and by Messrs. Rowell and Doherty in the Canadian Commons are sound, there is little danger of being involved against our will, but the clause is not free from ambiguity. With all its faults it makes a beginning. It secures delay, conciliation, arbitration, the meeting round a common table, all that might have averted the Great War. The man who did most to make it a success, the one delegate who formally protested against its shortcomings, General Smuts, is strongest in urging that it be accepted and in time, bettered, rather than to let the world again return to chaos.

#### Canada's "Coming-Out Party"

For Canada and the other Dominions the establishment of the League of Nations has the special interest that it was the occasion of a formal change in national status, or rather it gave an opportunity for securing international recognition of our changed status. It was our coming-out party.

When the Dominion's ministers reached London after the armistice, the British government proposed to allot them a very subordinate role in framing the treaty. They might meet and give advice to the British representative; at most they might find a place in a panel of representatives of the "British Empire." Thanks to the refusal of Smuts and Borden and Hughes to accept any such minor part, each Dominion was given admission in its own right to the Conference of Allied Diplomats, who were supposed to frame the treaty; in addition they were occasionally chosen as members of the British panel. In reality, their presence in the conference did not greatly matter, since none of the lesser powers counted for much in making the peace, but at least they were in the room, not looking through the keyhole or coming in disguised in some British minister's suites. When the composition of the League of Nations was being determined, the same question arose. There was strong opposition in the British cabinet to the Dominions' claim for separate representation in the conference and in the league, but the premiers insisted, and with Lloyd George's backing, had their way. It was harder to make Clemenceau and Wilson, in fact all the Great Powers, see that the claim was a just recognition of a new world position and not a scheme to increase British power in the League, but they too gave way.

#### Recognition of the Dominions

The League of Nations, as finally framed, recognizes the Dominions as members in their own right. They may send representatives to the Body of Delegates. It is implied that they may be chosen as one of the four lesser powers to be elected from time to time by the delegates as members of the Council, and this right was explicitly recognized by Lloyd George, Wilson and Clemenceau. Further, Australia, for example, receives her control over New Guinea from the League, not from Great Britain, and must report to the League. These are great advances. Unfortunately, the recognition was not complete. The same provision which admits Canada admits India, which cannot be said to be self-governing, however welcome the step may be on other grounds, and looks to the admission of self-governing "colonies." More important, the imperialist element refused the Canadian demand that the Dominions should figure in the Treaty of Versailles itself as signatory powers, and the only international entity named in the preamble of that treaty is "the British Empire."

There, at least, the Milners and the Curzons scored.

#### Clear-Cut Alternatives

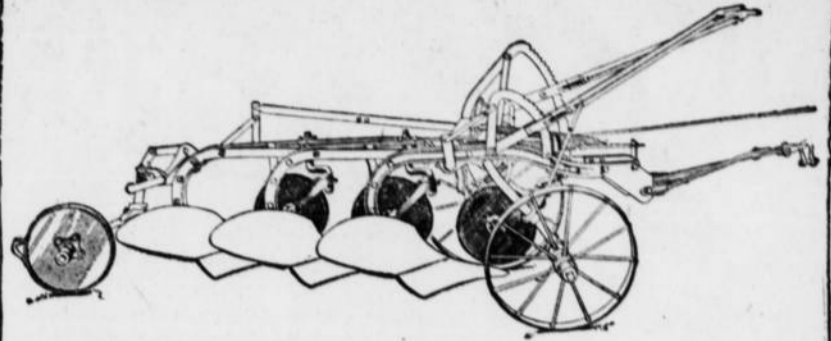
The objections raised in the United States Senate and embodied in the Lenroot reservation bring out very vividly the issue before us. If the British Empire is one state, as was true in the past and as imperialists urge for the future, then it is not entitled to more than the one vote in the assembly which the United States or France possesses. If the British Empire has given way to an alliance, if we are six states rather than one, then each of these states, each Dominion and the United Kingdom or "British Empire" in the narrower sense, is rightly entitled to a separate vote. If we believe that the old British Empire is now six states, we are entitled to protest against the proposed reservation, at least if it goes so far as to exclude the Dominions altogether from the League or the Council. If we believe that the British Empire is still and should continue to be one state, with one executive and one foreign policy, we have no right to complain.

It is not surprising that United States senators should be hazy as to our status when many of our own people are hazy and when there are real inconsistencies and ambiguities. It is our duty to make that status clear and unmistakable. We have claimed six delegates because we are six states. It would be as dangerous as it would be dishonorable to seek, once granted this, to revert to the idea and practice of a unified state, to build up the central parliaments, or bureaus, or cabinets, or central navies of a unified state. If we seek to have an empire that is one today and six tomorrow, we cannot avoid or refute charges of hypocrisy and aggression. We can rightly ask the world to recognize the special features of the situation, the lack of precedents in the path we are following, the inevitable ambiguities of a time of transition. But we must go on honorably in the path to the logical end.

#### What Canada Should Seek

To conclude. If Canada has really become a nation, it is essential to take the steps required to make the phrase a reality. Some may say, why take any action, why not drift and let the old outworn forms and conventions slowly die? There is force in the objection; progress has come this way in the past, and we should guard against premature stereotyping of any new proposals. But there are good and sufficient reasons for action so far at least as clearing away the old forms goes. Some time the most fortunate drifter must reach harbor. A conference has formally been agreed upon to recast our constitutional relations. A new national spirit has arisen which will not be content with less than a formal declaration of our national position. Not least important, a new international position exists. There is serious danger lest the ambiguities in our position will wreck the League and block the way to the close friendship between the United States and the Britannic nations which is even more vital for the world's peace.

We should, then, seek, by action of



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#### As to Lord Grey's Letter

Lord Grey's recent letter on the attitude of the United States toward the peace treaty raises some interesting points as to the status of Canada in the League of Nations. It will be recalled that Lord Grey dwells on the opposition expressed in the United States toward the proposal to give six votes to the six states of the British Empire, and indicates that a way out may be found along the lines suggested in Senator Johnson's amendment to increase the United States vote to six.

From the general standpoint, this suggestion is hopelessly impracticable. If it settled one dispute, it would open up 20 more, since every other nation would clamor for a readjustment of its voting power. From Canada's standpoint, it is equally unfortunate. Our membership in the League is valuable as an international recognition of our status as a nation; under the treaty the basis is one state one vote, and the grant of one vote to Canada recognizes us as

fully on an equality with independent states. If we are cut down to one-sixth the voting power of other states, our claim to national status vanishes, and all the work of Canada's representatives in London and Paris last year goes for naught.

There is much baseless criticism of the United States because of the position made to our claims. It should be remembered that our present national status and the relationships of the different parts of the British Empire to one another are not well understood nor easy to understand. The British Empire or Britannic League as it exists today, is something absolutely without precedent. There are still many ambiguities and anomalies in the relationship. Many even in Canada, more in Great Britain do not understand the recent changes; why expect the United States to understand without explanation? The question is not whether Canada did much or little in the war, but whether the British Empire is one state, in which case it is entitled to one vote and one only, or whether it has been or is being transformed into a league of six states of which each is entitled to one vote. The responsibility for the misunderstanding in the United States of our position rests in some measure on anti-British prejudice, but it also rests partly on the ambiguities and the contradictions of the treaty itself, in this respect, and partly on the failure of our public men to emphasize the real ground on which our recognition was based—the fact that which was formerly one state is now a league of many states.

It must be admitted also that Lord Grey has given ammunition to our United States critics. We were busily denying that the six votes were a dodge to increase the voting strength of Great Britain or that they would be cast just as Britain dictated, when the British ambassador to the United States proceeds to give an actual demonstration of how the Empire is still one state and still directed wholly from London. Without consulting the government of Canada or Australia, as Ottawa despatches make indent, in a matter which concerns them quite as much as Britain, he calmly proposes a solution of the matter wholly at variance with the Dominions' interest and declared policy. Apparently even with so sympathetic a statesman as Lord Grey, the recognition of Canada's equal partnership has not yet passed the stage of phrases. Downing Street is still doing business at the old stand.

## The United Farmers' Guide

On April 7, the first issue of The United Farmers' Guide will be published at Moncton, New Brunswick, as the official organ of the organized farmers of the Maritime provinces. The farmers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been interested in organization and already have made a big start. They have had, however, no journal to serve them as The Grain Growers' Guide has served the farmers in Western Canada. The result has been that The Grain Growers' Guide has united with the farmers in the Maritime provinces to publish the United Farmers' Guide to assist them in their work. The Grain Growers' Guide will be the chief owner of the new paper and it will be published under the same management as The Grain Growers' Guide. The United Farmers' Guide will be the same size and made up in the same form as The Grain Growers' Guide.

There are a great many Maritime province people in the prairie provinces, and no doubt thousands of them among the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. They are fully aware of the benefit which The Grain Growers' Guide has been to the organized farmers in the West. No doubt many of them would like to send a subscription for the new paper to some of their friends who are still living in the Maritime provinces. The subscription price of The United Farmers' Guide is \$1.50 per year, or \$3.00 for three years. We would ask any person who wishes to help the movement in the Maritime provinces to send in subscriptions for their friends who are living there so as to get as many subscribers as possible. Send all subscriptions to The Grain Grower's Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they will be forwarded to the Moncton office, and each subscriber will receive the first issue of the new paper.

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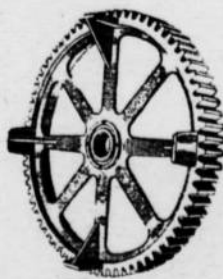
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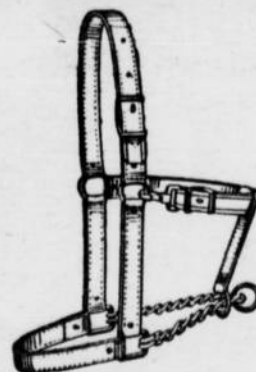
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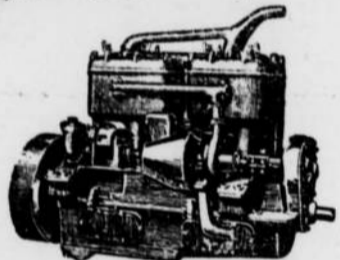
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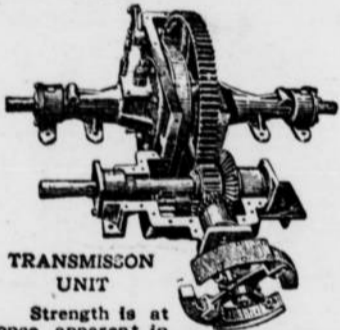


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## Pre-Session News

*Air of Mystery Surrounds Opening Session of House—Re-alignment of Parties Likely—Who Will Succeed Sir Robert Borden?*

**O**TTAWA, Feb. 20.—What might truthfully be described as the "mystery" session of the Dominion Parliament is due to commence on Thursday next. The opening will take place in the new and greater parliament buildings which replace the structure destroyed by fire and which has been constructed at a cost of approximately eight million dollars. Parliament's new home is not yet entirely finished and the members will have to put up with some discomforts. They will probably regret having moved from the fairly comfortable quarters they have occupied for the past few sessions in the National Museum building, but the decision reached before the close of the special session held last autumn to occupy the new building this session has been adhered to and the members will have to put up with the inconveniences they may encounter. The section of the building to be occupied by the Senate being still in an incomplete state, the members of the Upper House will deliberate in the railway committee of the commons. The lack of two chambers and the desire of the government to have the first opening in the new chamber marked by some ceremony will cause the formal proceedings, including the reading of the speech from the throne, to be performed in the commons which the members of the upper house will occupy on the first day of the session. The commoners instead of gathering in their own chamber, there to await the summons to the upper house to hear the speech read, will meet in the railway committee room and follow the speaker to the commons chamber when summoned by the black rod.

On the second day of the session, and thereafter, the commoners will occupy their own home.

There the developments of what promised to be a most unusual sitting of the Canadian Parliament will take place. That an air of deep mystification and conjecture will mark the opening days and many succeeding days in all probability, is inevitable. Admittedly, everything political at the capital is at sixes and sevens. The government admits it and everybody knows it. The uncertainty affects the opposition and the cross-benchers as well as the government. The house as a whole will meet with the feeling generally prevailing that new parties and new political alignments are likely to emerge from the melting pot, and that the basis of the new alignments will be the differences of opinions which Canadians have on the broad economic problems of the day, more particularly in regard to the tariff and its effect on national development.

### Without a Leader

But the great outstanding feature of the situation which parliament will face on Thursday next is that the Unionist government, created to pilot the country through the period of the war, is without a leader or a definite policy. Sir Robert Borden is still absent from the capital and is not expected to return to take part in the sessional deliberations, although it is persistently reported that he is now en route from England to Ottawa. His trip to England Admiral Jellicoe's flagship does not mean that he has fully recovered his health or that it is his intention to return to public life in the near future. As a matter of fact the best available information tends strongly to the certainty that the absent Prime Minister is through with the political game and that his purpose is to retire on the laurels which came to him as a consequence of the war and his somewhat prominent and entirely creditable participation in the Peace Conference. The adoption of any other course by Sir Robert, his most intimate friends assert, would be almost suicidal because the strain of the past few years have so seriously affected his nervous system that his only chance of enjoying the years of life remaining to him lies in

the avoidance of work and strain. In a word they recognize that in a physical sense Sir Robert has "shot his bolt," and that the major part in the great and difficult task of governing a country such as Canada must fall to younger and fresher men.

Assuming that the Prime Minister is definitely out of public life the paramount question of the hour naturally is as to his probable successor, and with that question is involved the future of the Unionist party and whether or not it is to continue in existence or be replaced by another. The first move in the direction of providing a solution of the mystery will come shortly after the re-assembling of parliament. Then the members who up to the present time have given steady support to the Unionist government will go into caucus to consider the vital matters of leadership and policy; for it must be remembered that the lack of a definite policy, as well as the lack of leadership, is a big contributory factor to the present state of drift. What the ultimate result of the discussion to be started at this gathering of the government forces will be none of the political wisemen at the capital dare to predict, but it is realized that there is certain to be some cleavage of opinion in regard to both questions of leadership and policy. It is recognized that there cannot be unanimity in the government ranks on the tariff because the Unionist group from the west; of both Liberal and Conservative brands, will, quite naturally, not agree with old-line protectionist Conservatives from the big manufacturing centres of eastern Canada. It is likewise recognized that differences of opinion will prevail as to a choice of a successor to Sir Robert Borden.

### Possible Successors to Sir Robert

Ever since the premature announcement of Sir Robert's intention to retire from public life created a situation making it necessary for him to continue in the nominal leadership of the Unionist forces it has been an open secret that the Prime Minister favored the continuance in existence of the Unionist party under the leadership of Hon. J. A. Calder. His views were not shared by all his colleagues and supporters, many of whom thought that the mantle should fall upon the shoulders of Sir Thomas White or Hon. Arthur Meighen. Had Sir Thomas White remained in the government it is certain that he, and he alone, would have the right to the leadership, but supporters of the claims of the other ministers with some reason now point out that Sir Thomas became faint-hearted over the financial and general situation when he should have been lion-hearted; that he deserted the ship and immediately became identified with a number of rich corporations thereby cutting the painter which attached him to the ship of state. It was noticeable that subsequent to the departure of Sir Robert Borden from Ottawa the Calder stock dropped low with the Meighen stock very much in the ascendancy. Then, for some almost unexplainable reason, Unionist newspapers turned from Meighen to White, for whom there has been quite a boom inaugurated. Calder's chance of leadership lies in the perpetuation of the Unionist idea, because he could probably be able to hold the majority of the Liberal-Unionists, but if Unionism is departed from and the Conservative party revived, or some new party organized, his chance of leadership will be nil, and the task of governing the country until such time as an election takes place will fall either to Meighen or White.

### Likely to be Clear-cut Fight on Tariff

But the interest in the approaching session of parliament does not all lie on the government side of the house. For the Liberal opposition and the steadily growing group of cross-benchers the session will likely produce some difficult situations. With the absolute certainty that race and religious issues will be largely tabooed at the

McKENZIE  
SEEDS**SEEDS TO SOW IN THE WEST**McKENZIE  
SEEDS

PROVED BEST FOR THE WEST AFTER OVER TWENTY YEARS ACTUAL TEST

**SEED GRAINS****SELECTED OATS AND WHEAT**

| OATS        | BRANDON<br>bushel | CALGARY<br>bushel | Contain | Price |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| Abundance   | \$1.19            | \$1.19            | 3 bus.  | 25c   |
| Banner      | 1.23              | 1.23              | 3 bus.  | 25c   |
| Victory     | 1.22              | 1.22              | 3 bus.  | 25c   |
| Garton's 22 | 1.24              | 1.24              | 3 bus.  | 25c   |

**WHEAT**

Marquis 3.00 3.15 2 bus. 25c

When Fort William Spot or May price for 2 C.W. Oats is 88c or less, the price will be as per above, but on every advance over 88c these prices advance concurrently. Prices established according to close of market on day order received. Prices quoted for lots of 30 bus. and upwards.

**WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON CAR-LOAD LOTS  
PEDIGREE AND IMPROVED SEED OATS**

|                        | BRANDON<br>bushel | CALGARY<br>bushel | Contain | Price |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| McKENZIE 96            | \$2.20            | \$2.35            | 3 bus.  | 80c   |
| BANNER, Special Strain | 1.75              | 1.90              | 3 bus.  | 35c   |
| BANNER, Registered     | 1.95              | 2.15              | 3 bus.  | 35c   |
| ABUNDANCE              | 1.50              | 1.55              | 3 bus.  | 35c   |
| SEGER or VICTORY       | 1.50              | 1.60              | 3 bus.  | 35c   |
| GOLD RAIN              | 1.50              | 1.65              | 3 bus.  | 60c   |
| GARTON'S 22            | 1.50              | 1.60              | 3 bus.  | 35c   |
| NEWMARKET              | 1.50              | 1.55              | 3 bus.  | 35c   |
| SIXTY-DAY or JULY      | 1.55              | 1.65              | 3 bus.  | 35c   |

Prices quoted are for lots of 12 bus. or more, for 3 bus. and less than 12, add 5c; less than 3 bus., add 15c. Registered Oats not sold in less than 3-bus. lots.

**PEDIGREE AND IMPROVED SEED WHEAT**

|                               | BRANDON<br>100 lbs. | CALGARY<br>100 lbs. | Contain    | Price |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| RED BOBS                      | \$8.90              | \$9.25              | 2 1/2 bus. | 35c   |
| KITCHENER, Gold Standard      | 4.40                | 4.75                | 2 1/2 bus. | 35c   |
| KITCHENER, Gilt Edge          | 4.45                | 3.90                | 2 1/2 bus. | 35c   |
| MARQUIS, Gold Standard        | 3.45                | 3.75                | 2 bus.     | 35c   |
| MARQUIS, Registered 89P       | 3.85                | 4.15                | 2 bus.     | 35c   |
| MARQUIS, Registered, 91X      | 3.55                | 3.85                | 2 bus.     | 35c   |
| PRELUDE, Gold Standard        | 3.80                | 4.05                | 2 bus.     | 35c   |
| Red Fife, Dr. Saunders' Early | 3.80                | 4.05                | 2 bus.     | 35c   |
| DURUM or Macaroni             | 4.50                | 4.75                | 2 bus.     | 35c   |

Prices quoted are for lots of 10 bus. or more; for 2 bus. and less than 10, add 5c; less than 2 bus., add 15c. Our Gold Standard Kitchener is specially recommended; you cannot get better for quality or pedigree. Registered Wheat not sold in less than 2-bus. lots.

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Choice Selected Stock. Free from Disease.  
 WEE MacGREGOR. BOVEE. EARLY OHIO.  
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Now is the time to order your seeds and plan your garden. The need for greater production is more urgent than ever. Our VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS are recognized as the best. Specially selected and grown for the West. We will be glad to advise you and help to make your garden a success.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

**GRASSES AND CLOVERS****GRASSES**

|                              | BRANDON<br>100 lbs. | CALGARY<br>100 lbs. | Contain  | Price |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|
| BROME, Gold Standard         | \$28.50             | \$29.50             | 100 lbs. | 50c   |
| BROME, Gilt Edge             | 26.00               | 27.00               | 100 lbs. | 50c   |
| WESTERN RYE, Gold Standard   | 26.50               | 27.50               | 100 lbs. | 50c   |
| WESTERN RYE, Gilt Edge       | 24.00               | 25.00               | 100 lbs. | 50c   |
| BROME AND WESTERN RYE, Mixed | 24.50               | 25.50               | 100 lbs. | 50c   |
| O.K. PASTURE GRASS           | 32.00               | 33.00               | 100 lbs. | 50c   |
| TIMOTHY, Gold Standard       | 22.00               | 22.50               | 120 lbs. | 60c   |
| TIMOTHY, Gilt Edge           | 20.00               | 20.50               | 120 lbs. | 60c   |
| TIMOTHY, Silver Standard     | 18.50               | 19.00               | 120 lbs. | 60c   |
| SUDAN GRASS                  | 21.00               | 22.00               | 145 lbs. | 50c   |
| MILLET, Common Gold Standard | 7.60                | 8.60                | 145 lbs. | 45c   |
| MILLET, Common Gilt Edge     | 6.75                | 7.75                | 145 lbs. | 45c   |
| MILLET, Golden               | 8.50                | 9.50                | 145 lbs. | 45c   |
| MILLET, Hog                  | 7.50                | 8.50                | 145 lbs. | 45c   |
| MILLET, Japanese             | 12.50               | 13.50               | 145 lbs. | 45c   |
| MILLET, Siberian             | 7.65                | 8.65                | 145 lbs. | 45c   |

**CLOVER AND ALFALFA**

|                                    | BRANDON<br>100 lbs. | CALGARY<br>100 lbs. | Contain  | Price |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|
| SWEET CLOVER, WHITE, Imported      | \$37.00             | \$38.00             | 160 lbs. | 65c   |
| SWEET CLOVER, WHITE, Alberta Grown | 43.00               | 42.00               | 160 lbs. | 65c   |
| ALFALFA, Turkestan, Genuine        | 60.00               | 61.00               | 160 lbs. | 65c   |
| ALFALFA, No. 3253, Choice          | 51.00               | 52.00               | 160 lbs. | 65c   |
| ALFALFA, Montana Grown             | 60.00               | 61.00               | 160 lbs. | 65c   |
| ALFALFA, Liscomb, Variegated       | 70.00               | 71.00               | 160 lbs. | 65c   |
| ALFALFA, Grimm's                   | 85.00               | 86.00               | 160 lbs. | 65c   |

**SELECTED NORTHERN-GROWN FIELD CORN**

|                         | BRANDON<br>bushel | CALGARY<br>bushel | Contain    | Price |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| IMPROVED LEAMING DENT   | \$3.60            | \$4.00            | 2 1/2 bus. | 50c   |
| NORTH-WESTERN DENT      | 4.20              | 4.75              | 2 1/2 bus. | 35c   |
| MINNESOTA No. 13 DENT   | 4.15              | 4.50              | 2 1/2 bus. | 35c   |
| LONGFELLOW YELLOW FLINT | 4.65              | 4.90              | 2 1/2 bus. | 35c   |

**MISCELLANEOUS**

|                         | 100 lbs. | 100 lbs. | Contain    | Price |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------|-------|
| SPELTZ, Selected        | 5.75     | 6.25     | 100 lbs.   | 35c   |
| SPRING RYE, Selected    | 2.55     | 2.85     | 2 1/2 bus. | 50c   |
| BUCKWHEAT, Common       | 2.50     | 2.75     | 2 bus.     | 35c   |
| SUNFLOWER, for Ensilage | 21.00    | 22.00    | 100 lbs.   | 50c   |

# THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY FEEDER

Has Done More to Take the Hardship Out of Threshing and Make It a PLEASURE Than Any Piece of Machinery on the Farm

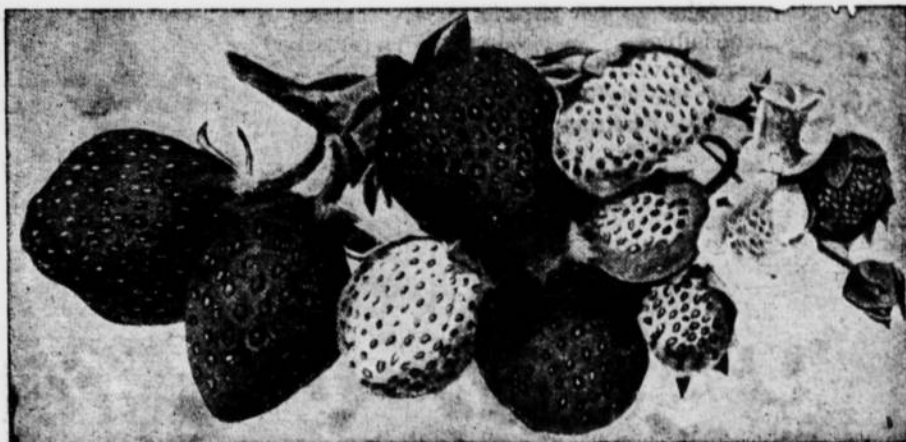
BECAUSE it feeds a threshing machine as it should be fed, regardless of the antics of ignorant or mean pitchers. No more swearing at them. Let them pile the sheaves on any way they please, and as fast as they want to; the Garden City Feeder will deliver the grain end first to the cylinder, in an even flow of uniform depth. No more broken spikes or slugged cylinder; no more overloaded straw racks or sieves; no clogged blower; no broken or burned belts; no wasted grain; no long waits for repairs. Just a steady run all day, every day, season after season. It's fun to thresh that way; and profitable too. Don't take our word for it, ask any user, or let us prove it to you.

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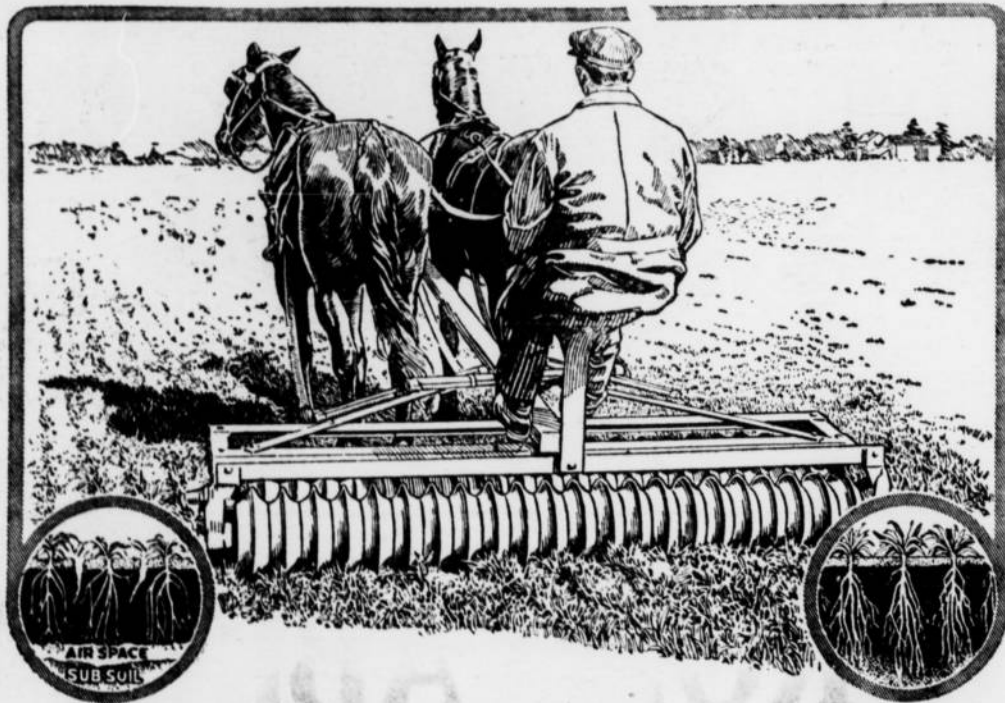
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## The Grain Growers' Guide

next general election and that there will be a clean-cut fight on tariff and economic issues, there will of necessity be a lining up and sorting out of members of the commons during the session, more particularly as the majority of politicians now think that an election is likely before the house meets again. As a matter of fact the mix-up in the house on the tariff question is enough to give one a head-ache just to think of it.

The complexity of the situation arises out of the circumstances that there are Liberal and Conservative Unionists from the western provinces who are much more pronounced in their free trade and low tariff views than the majority of the members of the official Liberal party in the house. This group of members probably has more real sympathy with the platform of the Council of Agricultural than the majority of the straight Liberals, but with few exceptions they have up to the present time stuck to the government when tariff amendments have been moved in the house. They have regarded such amendments as want of confidence motions or as being inopportune because their adoption would have precipitated an election at a time when no one desired a contest and the necessary election machinery did not exist.

But the first and in some respects the chief business of parliament this session will be to provide election machinery to replace the defunct War-time Elections Act. With the knowledge that such machinery is no longer going to be lacking and that the country may be on the brink of a campaign the question naturally arises: What will the low tariff supporters of the government do? The answer lies in the future and it involves, perhaps, the fate of the government and the future course of events. That they will not act as a unit but divide as a matter of individual choice is not improbable, and in that event the ranks of the cross-benchers will grow and the government forces will be impaired, but not sufficiently to bring about an adverse vote in parliament, defeat for the government and dissolution. The safety margin of the administration is likely to be increased by knowledge on the part of many of its western supporters that they are not likely to receive a nomination in their constituencies and whose own interests therefore lie in keeping the Unionists in power for as long a period as possible.

### The Position of the West

The success of the farmers movement in Ontario; the certainty that at the next general election the great majority of the seats west of the Great Lakes will be won by farmer candidates; and the prospects of a large measure of success for the candidates of the new party in Ontario and elsewhere in Eastern Canada are factors which will figure largely in the political developments of the session. It is likely that a situation will be created which will make it necessary for the Liberal members to more clearly define their position on the tariff issue. The recent death of L. A. Lapointe, Liberal member for St. James division, Montreal, involving a by-election in the near future in a manufacturing constituency located in the largest urban centre of population in the Dominion is likely to compel a show-down on the tariff question outside of the house. It is quite apparent that the Unionist party, or the party which will replace it as the result of the new political alignment, will be the party which will champion the continuance in force of the existing fiscal policy. The new alignment will probably emerge from the present mists of uncertainty before it is possible for the by-election to be held in St. James division, as it takes at least forty days under the By-Elections Act to prepare new lists. That being the case the government will probably seek a fight in a favorable constituency. The late member, although a Liberal of the unyielding party type, was decidedly opposed to all moves in the direction of a lowering of the tariff. He bolted from his party on the McMaster amendment and doubtless was actuated in so doing by knowledge of the fact that the influence of the manufacturers was strong in his constituency. A by-election in St. James should do much to clarify the situation in so far as the Liberals are concerned

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and would likewise call for a definite declaration of policy on the part of the government. Should a labor candidate be injected into the fight it would be all the more interesting. Should the election take place while the house is in session it is safe to predict that members from all parts of Canada will throw themselves into the fight and make it a most spectacular contest.

#### Air of Mystery

The mystery in which the coming session is wrapped is not alone confined to the possible political developments. There is almost equal uncertainty as to the nature of the sessional program to be revealed by the speech from the throne. All that is really definitely known at the present time is that a Dominion Franchise Act will be introduced and passed. It is semi-officially stated that the Franchise Act will follow the lines of the act providing for the holding of by-elections passed at the last regular session of parliament. Provincial voting lists, if not more than a year old, may be taken as the basis of the Dominion lists, the same to be added to by processes of registration and enumeration in urban and rural districts respectively. It is probable that the act will provide for some measure of disfranchisement, more particularly of deserters and evaders of military service during the war. Hon. G. J. Doherty, minister of justice, was some time ago credited with the statement that the Dominion Franchise measure would in many respects resemble the Wartime Elections Act, but this is not credited in many quarters. The disfranchisement of large numbers of naturalized Canadians guilty of no overt act during the war period would meet with strong opposition from many supporters of the government. The probabilities are that an effort will be made to make this legislation as non-controversial as possible, and that it will be piloted through the house without much difficulty.

In view of the announcement made some time ago by Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, there will be but few tariff changes provided for in the budget. The minister then stated that the time was inopportune for tariff revision and invited interested parties to send him their views in writing. It is understood that since the issuance of that invitation the minister's mail has greatly increased in volume.

The report made by Admiral Jellicoe to the government on naval matters will be tabled after the house meets, but there is no certainty that naval legislation will be introduced this session. There is to be an overseas conference some time next summer to deal with matters relating to the status of Overseas Dominions, and it is quite probable that legislation respecting the Canadian navy will meanwhile remain in abeyance.

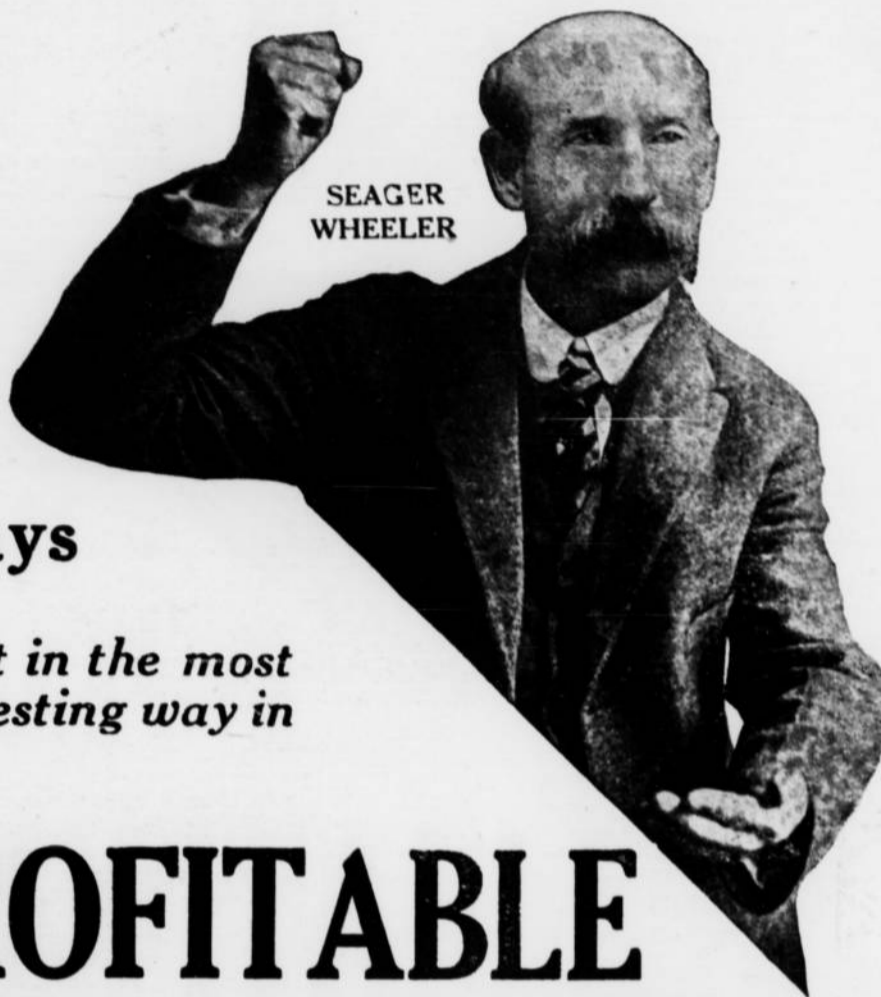
The sessional estimates will be large, larger than the revenue, but not so big as they were during the war period. Provision will have to be made for additional taxation of some kind, more particularly if the Business War Tax is not to be revived as the result of pressure now being brought to bear on the government by business interests. Just what the government proposes to do in this respect is as much of a mystery as everything else pertaining to the parliamentary session which will be under way in the course of a few days.

#### Price of Seed Wheat

The Canadian Wheat Board has issued an order reducing the price of wheat, sold locally from country elevators in the prairie provinces for use as seed, to \$2.45 per bushel, Fort William basis, this price to be effective from midnight, February 21, until further notice. Prior to this order the price of seed wheat was the price to millers (\$2.80), plus one cent, with an increase of one cent every 15 days from December 31, 1919. This reduction was made in response to resolutions passed at the annual conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, asking, in the interest of farmers who have suffered crop failure, that the price of seed be reduced to \$2.40, Fort William basis.

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## Business and Finance

### A Farmers' Insurance Company

ANOTHER addition to the family of farmers' organizations in Saskatchewan came into existence on January 23, when the shareholders of the Agricultural Insurance Co. Ltd., held their first general meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building in Regina.

The \$500,000 authorized capital of the new company was promptly increased to \$1,000,000 by the meeting after a review of the financial statement presented by the provisional secretary J. H. Mitchell, who pointed out that of the original issue of stock \$271,000 had already been subscribed by slightly over 700 farmer shareholders and that although the preliminary organization work had been underway since 1916, no real effort had been made to sell the shares until about a year ago.

The directors elected were as follows: Hon. C. A. Dunning, P. L. Craigen and James Robinson for three years. G. M. Bell, R. E. Drennan and R. McSweeney for two years and W. J. Orchard, Hugo E. Meilicke and J. J. Lamb for one year.

The personnel of the directorate will establish confidence in the new company. Hon. C. A. Dunning, formerly general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., is provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan. P. L. Craigen has been officially connected with the Grain Growers Association for several years and Mr. Robinson is one of the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. G. M. Bell has been insurance manager to the above elevator company for several years. Mr. Lamb is a member of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission and one of the directors of The Association of Rural Municipalities. Mr. Orchard is president of the Grain Growers Political Organization in Saskatchewan. R. McSweeney, of Cupar is a grain grower and a director of the above political organization. R. E. Drennan, of Canora, is a farmer and breeder, while Hugo E. Meilicke, whose farming interests are at Dundurn, is also a lumberman.

### Officers Appointed

Following the general meeting the board of directors held a night meeting in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's office, at which they elected G. M. Bell president, Hon. C. A. Dunning vice-president and James Robinson executive director to act with the president and vice-president as the executive committee. J. H. Mitchell was appointed secretary. After a lengthy discussion as to whether the company should carry on through a salaried management or commission agents, the latter idea was approved and a committee appointed to draft a proposed agency contract with Messrs. Bell and Mitchell Ltd., as agents of the company.

The sale of the remaining balance of the original stock will be carried out in accordance with the act of incorporation. The cash payment on the new issue of stock may shortly be increased.

It was decided to become a board company, and charge standard premiums. The new enterprise will thus not be a competitor of the mutual companies.

### Immigration Has Started

Ottawa.—Immigration to Canada for the calendar year 1919 totalled 117,633, an increase of 67,363 over 1918 or 134 per cent. Of the 117,633 new settlers who entered the Dominion last year, 57,251 were from the British Isles and principally soldiers' dependants; 52,064 from the United States, and the balance of 8,318 from other countries. In 1918 the totals were: British Isles, 4,484; United States, 40,194; other countries, 5,592.

Immigrants from the United States, the majority of whom were of the farming class brought with them into this country cash and effects amounting to \$18,419,406, compared with \$7,351,047 in 1918.

Of the Americans who took up residence in Canada last year, Alberta attracted more than any other province. The number who went there was 13,883; Ontario got 12,093; Saskatchewan, 8,672; Quebec, 6,617; Manitoba, 4,465; British

Columbia, 3,601; Maritime provinces, 2,593, and the Yukon territory, 140.

Ontario was the favourite province for the British settlers last year receiving a total of 23,914; British Columbia came next with 8,346, then Manitoba with 5,908; Alberta, 5,867; Quebec, 5,513; Saskatchewan, 5,087; Maritime provinces, 2,609, and Yukon territory 7.

### Co-operation Saves Millions

The co-operative movement has brought many blessings to mankind in all parts of the world. In many countries it has materially reduced the cost of living and has made possible the practice of thrift and economy and improved the conditions of life of its members. Old Country co-operators annually save themselves millions of pounds by co-operative enterprises embracing manufacturing, wholesale and retail businesses. But in Russia, co-operation has done much more than this, and there is no question that during the war, which is still on in Russia, it has saved millions of lives. Commenting editorially on Russian co-operation, the Chicago Daily News says:—

"Most Americans are gratified to learn that the idea of removing the Russian blockade originated months ago with the United States. So many blunders have been committed towards Russia that credit for a sound and constructive proposal cannot well be denied to or be waived by the government that conceived it.

"The purpose in lifting the blockade against Russia is to deal with the co-operative societies, undoubtedly the most potent of the constructive and saving forces in that distressed country. The co-operative movement, neither czarism nor bolshevism, could destroy or dared to attack. While the corrupt Russian autocracy feared and disliked co-operation, it did not venture to forbid it. But since co-operation might lead to political awakening and demand for reform, all sorts of obstacles were put in its way.

### In War and Revolution

"The war stimulated the co-operative movement. Without it, and without the zemstvos, Russia would have collapsed 90 days after war was declared. The co-operatives were not effected by the revolution. They remained non-political and all the various Russian governments were glad to use the co-operative agencies. They were not confiscated by Lenin. Even the co-operative banks were not touched by bolshevism.

"There are, it is claimed, 30,000,000 peasants and workmen affiliated with the thousands of Russia's co-operative societies. They have vast resources, plants, warehouses, factories, stores and educational centres. They have capital and collateral, and for two years their agents have been endeavoring to make arrangements for trade with the west. They have had capable and intelligent agents in America, and have maintained a bureau in New York. Business men have conferred with them, but there has been difficulty in making clear the position and the independence of their organizations. The dread of bolshevik expropriation and interference has made many of their efforts ineffective and the blockade, of course, was a formidable barrier.

"Today the Russian situation is better understood in allied countries and the decision to trade with the co-operatives takes few by surprise. Bolshevism is not likely to hamper the movement after its bitter experiences under the blockade. To deal with the co-operatives is to deal with the best elements of Russia—with the producers, the peasants and small merchants and traders. These care nothing for bolshevik catch phrases; they are not communists. They wish to live and let live, to work and to trade. Their leaders are indifferent to political theories; they believe that work, peace and just dealing will save Russia. They deserve every encouragement. It will be profitable to deal with them, not only pecuniarily but morally."

### About Mexico

The new year number of the Mexican Review, recently received at the Guide

office reflects a most optimistic feeling in the republic which lies to the south of Uncle Sam's domain. The Review prints its articles in both English and Spanish, and part of its policy is the support of the administration of president Carranza and a strong protest against any intervention in Mexican affairs by the United States. In an article on the outlook for 1920, the Review, after describing the prosperity of the silver mining industry, the development of the petroleum regions and the progress of the railways, says:

Commerce, agriculture, education, manufacturing have all been stimulated and the present year will see the development of many plans in these directions.

#### Cost of Living Low

The crops for 1919 were abundant and for 1920 the present outlook is most encouraging. It is the universal testimony of those who have investigated or who have had experience that the cost of living in Mexico during the past year and at present is far lower than in any other part of the world. Food articles of prime necessity, clothing, etc., are cheaper here than in the United States, and undoubtedly will continue to be so.

Mexico still maintains the proud and unique pre-eminence of being the only country on the face of the globe which has a purely specie circulating medium, no paper of any kind being current. The constantly increasing volume of business, both domestic and foreign, is an abundant testimonial of her ability in this and other directions of a financial character. The resumption of interest payments on the national debt is assured for the new year and will be a still further demonstration of the wonderful recuperative power and inherent wealth of the country.

Mexico enters upon the last year of the first century of her national independence under most favorable auspices, and unless hampered by undue interference with her domestic concerns will beyond doubt record one of the most prosperous periods of her history.

#### Victory Loan Prices

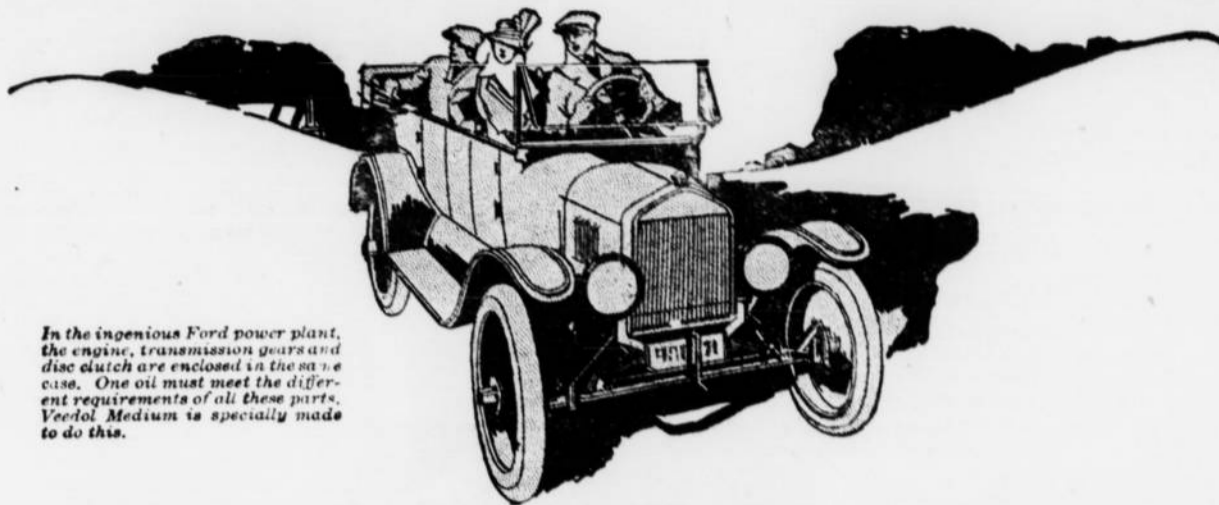
Ottawa.—Owing to the decline in foreign exchange the income return obtainable on high-grade securities has risen substantially and it has, therefore, been decided to adjust the prices for Canadian government Victory Bonds so that the investment returns from these securities will be increased accordingly. This is in line with the policy followed from the beginning of the war of making the Canadian government securities the most attractive investments obtainable in Canada. The prices for the various maturities from Monday morning, February 23, as announced by the Victory Loan Special Committee will be as follows:—

1922, 98-99, yielding 5.85 per cent.  
1923, 98-99, yielding 5.80 per cent.  
1927, 99-100, yielding 5.50 per cent.  
1933, 99-100, yielding 5.50 per cent.  
1937, 100-101, yielding 5.40 per cent.  
1924, 96½-97½, yielding 6.10 per cent.  
1934, 96-97, yielding 5.80 per cent.

The first figure is the selling price and the second the buying, when bonds are sold through a broker. Interest from the last interest date must be added in each case.

#### Who May Travel on Passes

In revising the Railway Act last year the Dominion parliament inserted some new provisions in regard to free transportation. The act now provides that senators and members of parliament and dependent members of their families with their baggage shall have free transportation over all the railway lines of Canada. It is now provided, moreover, that nothing in the provisions of the act prohibiting free transportation shall prevent the granting of passes to members of the provincial legislators or members of the press.



In the ingenious Ford power plant, the engine, transmission gears and disc clutch are enclosed in the same case. One oil must meet the different requirements of all these parts. Veedol Medium is specially made to do this.

## Protects your Ford against this abuse

If poor oil or oil of wrong body is used,  
97 parts are damaged



JUST as with the engine in the most expensive car, every moving part of the Ford engine must be perfectly lubricated.

The Ford engine is a wonderful piece of mechanism, compact and accurately made, but, like any other finely adjusted machine, it requires absolutely correct lubrication to develop its fullest efficiency.

Thousands of motorists and tractor owners have found that 90% of Ford engine troubles are caused by inferior oil.

#### The hidden toll taken by sediment in ordinary oil

Ordinary oil breaks down under the terrific heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F. A great quantity of sediment forms which has no lubricating value, and which thins out the remaining oil.

The oil film is destroyed. Metal-to-metal contact results. Friction and wear begin. The engine over-heats. Bearings burn out. Carbon forms rapidly. Serious trouble inevitably follows.



#### How Veedol reduces sediment

Veedol reduces the amount of sediment formed in the engine by 86%. Notice the sediment test at the left. Veedol is specially made to maintain proper lubrication. Common engine troubles are almost eliminated. Evaporation is reduced between 30% and 70%—giving high mileage per gallon of oil.

Veedol Medium is specially recommended for Ford automobiles. Veedol Special Heavy is recommended by many Fordson Tractor and International Harvester Company dealers.

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. Every Veedol dealer has a chart which shows the correct grade of Veedol for every car.

The new 100-page Veedol book on scientific lubrication will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for copy.

TIDE WATER OIL  
Sales Corporation

1610 Bowling Green Building  
New York City

Branches and distributors in all principal cities of the United States and Canada

**VEEDOL**  
LUBRICANTS  
RESIST HEAT



#### To Investors with Vision

Next to the automobile industry the Motion Picture Industry of recent years has shown the most amazing growth.

The reason is clear. The appeal of the "movie" is universal, its interest never-ending, and its cost to patrons reasonable and therefore often repeated.

So it is that far-sighted investors will vision both the security and profit offered by the 8% Cumulative Preferred Shares of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited.

That is why there is an active and popular demand for these Shares. Wire or write immediately for advance prospectus and terms.

**Royal Securities**

72 CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL

Toronto Halifax St. John, N.B.  
Winnipeg London, Eng.

**CANADA BOND CORPORATION LIMITED**  
TORONTO

## Increase Your Income

We own and offer many carefully-selected Bonds which bear our full approval.

We direct your attention to the following securities, that are guaranteed to yield from 5½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

Installments and Straight Maturities from 1920 to 1961 of the Cities of

Lethbridge Winnipeg Fort William Port Arthur  
Vancouver Toronto Montreal Hamilton  
Quebec Halifax

WRITE OR WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR PARTICULARS

**Canada Bond Corporation**  
LIMITED

TORONTO - ONTARIO



# Kicking

alone  
results in destruction

To-day we need active, constructive work on the part of the Canadian people.

They are tired of "big interest government" and "special privilege" legislation. They demand a change.

*"Humanity has struck its tents and is on the march"* said a great statesman.

The Organized Farmers have become the spearpoint of a great movement.

If you would do your part, organize to win---NOW!

Manitoba farmers are taking independent political action in support of the New National Policy.

It is the only safe insurance for the political life of Canada. It appeals to

### Your sense of justice:

All the people must have a chance to express themselves through a truly representative---and not a machine-made---government.

### Your patriotism:

It stands for a united, alert and responsible Canadian Citizenship.

### Your reason:

It stands for equal opportunity for all citizens, and denies the right of government to legislate in the interests of any class at the expense of the rest of the people.

Your public business should be transacted from the standpoint of principle and not of party expediency.

In the drive beginning March 8th, every head of a household will be asked for a contribution of \$6.00 towards insuring the election of an Independent Candidate in his constituency by providing for Organization, Publicity, and a Campaign Fund.

You cannot expect something for nothing.

Remember, we are organized to assist---not combined to injure.

## United Farmers of Manitoba

306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

# United Farmers of Manitoba

## At School in Saskatoon

**T**HE secretary, by direction of the executive, took a "short course" in association work by attending the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. While the convention was reported recently a few notes of his experiences and impressions might be of interest.

In the first place the Saskatchewan convention is the biggest thing on earth so far as "farmers parliaments" are concerned. The big church was closely filled at every session. In the second place the people who attended are very much like the people who attended the Manitoba convention, and do and say all the kinds of things to which we are accustomed at Brandon from year to year. With a larger and somewhat more complex machinery one is impressed with the completer organization and the evidences of more extended planning out of arrangements, but as the sessions go on one finds that the common problems which face us are no nearer solution in the sister province and that the same kind of slips and irregularities and inefficiencies to which we must plead guilty beset the workers in Saskatchewan equally with ourselves.

The resolutions problem is in evidence as in Manitoba. Local associations make a bee toward the end of the year and send in scores, hundreds of resolutions, a large percentage of which are only half considered, and in many cases no provision is made by the local for supporting its resolutions on the floor of the convention. The result is that all kinds of fantastic and utterly impracticable ideas are propounded, the effect of which is in no degree to the credit or benefit of the movement. The two provinces will do well to get on the job right this year of working out a system of handling resolutions which, while it will fully safeguard the interests of progress, will eliminate the unworkable and thus make for concentration upon fundamental issues, for genuine efficiency and for the passing of well pondered findings which will carry greater weight because they are the product of the best thought of the association.

The president, vice-president and secretary, familiarly known as "Jack," "A.G." and "J.B." are a great triumvirate, and while all kinds of criticism, not to say abuse, is thrown at them, the impression grows on one that they are consistently and diligently and with talents of no mean order devoting themselves to maintaining and extending the great organization which they have been called to lead and that its highest and best interest is their all dominating motive. One cannot help thinking, however, that some means should be found of widening the circle of active responsibility. Why, for example, should it be left so largely to one man to take up the difficult and often thankless burden of saving the association from adopting "fool" pronouncements and commitments? In Saskatchewan as in Manitoba there is need for enlarging the number of those who in a personal way shall feel themselves responsible for the program and policy undertaken and who will so constantly and effectively "stand on guard" for the cause that no convention shall ever pass unworthy or half digested findings unless after their most strenuous protest.

While in democracy there will always be necessity for a measure of dependence upon the expert, it is surely desirable that the current responsibilities of such associations as these should be shared by a considerable group. In both provinces I judge that means must be found of securing that in local, district and provincial bodies a larger number of individuals shall shoulder the burden of safeguarding, maintaining, extending, vitalizing and guiding the organization.

The U.F.W.M. was represented by Mrs. Gee, of Virden, and they could not have had a better. Not being admitted to the exclusive conclave of the W.S.G.G.A. I am unable to report how she conducted herself there, but it is a pleasure to record that her address to the general convention was of the very highest order—bright, earn-

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

est, natural, with apt quotation and expressive of principles that are fundamental in our movement. It is quite within the mark to say that our Manitoba women have every reason to feel proud of the representation given them at Saskatoon and when their board meets they may expect some very helpful suggestions from the careful notes she took of how things are done in the province to the West.

### The 1920 Year Book

The first copies of the current Year Book came off the press last week, and this week copies are being forwarded to all secretaries for all members of local associations. Ordinarily, where we have the name of the local express office and the quantity is considerable they will be forwarded by express, otherwise by mail. Secretaries should inquire at express and post office, and if the supply for members of their local has not come to hand, write the Central office at once

There are sections dealing with provincial, district and local work, respectively, which should be of use to workers.

For suggestiveness to local workers page 29 should be helpful. The details there given will be further amplified in the workers handbook, the issue of which has been long delayed, but may be expected shortly.

The work of the United Farm Women is given its due place. See page 77 for practical hints for local Women's Section activities.

If you were not at Brandon, read the addresses of the two presidents. If you were there you will find it worth while to go through them again.

Political action is dealt with on page 17 and 18. Read them and turn again to the task with fresh enthusiasm.

The New National Policy is to be found on pages 94-96, with the up-to-date amendments. Get fully acquainted with it for yourself.

individual constituency to take action as they see fit."—Fred Williamson, secretary, Marquette Political Committee.

### Polonia United Farmers

The Poles in the Hun's Valley settlement realize the importance of organizing themselves and they are taking steps in the right direction. A little over two months ago the Polonia educational club was organized. In connection with the same a library and a reading room have been already established, both being now located in the Hun's Valley school.

Last Saturday the Polonia United Farmers, a branch of U.F. of M., was organized. The mass meeting which was arranged for the purpose was held in the schoolhouse. The speakers were: Messrs. Arthur Kingdon, B. Shaver and John Tom Davies. Geo. Fletcher, president.

A very interesting address was delivered by Mr. Davies. The speaker dealt at length with the political part of the work carried on by the United Farmers' organization and enlightened his hearers on all the points of importance in the platform as adopted by the Canadian council of agriculture.

Twenty-two members have joined the new branch. John Tom Davies is the president and John S. Pazdor the secretary.

The Poles of Hun's Valley wish to extend their thanks to Messrs. Arthur Kingdon, B. Shaver and Geo. Fletcher, all of the Empire branch, for the kind assistance received in the work of organizing the Polonia branch.

It is being planned to organize another branch in the Elk Ranch district. This is five miles north of Hun's Valley. A mass meeting is already arranged for the purpose, this to take place in the Elk ranch schoolhouse on Saturday, February 21, at 2 o'clock p.m. —J.S.P.

### Franklin Resolution

"We, the members of the Franklin U.F.M. local wish to place ourselves on record in endorsing the stand taken by the Brandon convention on political action and declare ourselves in favor of taking concerted action at the next provincial election;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Franklin U.F.M. call upon other locals in the constituency of Beautiful Plains to join with us and declare themselves with a view of calling a convention of accredited delegates of each local U.F.M. to arrange committees with a view to placing a citizens' candidate in the constituency of Beautiful Plains at the next provincial election."

### Progress at Homewood

The following interesting notes of gratifying local activity at Homewood comes from A. Garnett, who has for some years been an active worker there.

We are holding meetings every two weeks and at present we are discussing the Farmers' Platform, two members preparing addresses each night. Both sections meet together and we are interesting the young people in the movement. Our program each evening is divided into three sections, the men's section, the women's section and the junior, each taking their part of the time. Lunch is served each evening by the women's section.

The officers elected for the local are as follows: President, H. R. Bell; vice-president, Frank Webb; secretary-treasurer, Wm. August; directors: A. Cutting, Wm. August, W. J. Woods, H. McKnight, M. Campbell and Nelson Langtry.

A Women's Section was organized on Friday, January 16. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Wm. Woods; vice-president, Mrs. F. Webb; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. McKnight; directors: Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. M. Campbell, Mrs. A. Cutting, Mrs. Thos. Collier, Mrs. H. Cutting, Mrs. R. McCutchen.

# SIX DOLLARS

**I**s your share to ensure that the  
**X** on your ballot will count for a  
**D**emocratically chosen candidate, standing  
**O**n the New National Policy—a People's  
 platform,  
**L**ooking to a better day for Canada, and  
**L**eaving behind the old blind partyism  
**A**s unworthy of these new days of  
**R**econstruction. Big value for  

# SIX DOLLARS

If not sufficient copies have been sent a statement of the fact will secure a further supply. Local boards should satisfy themselves that every member is supplied as early as possible.

The Year Book is intended for use by the membership. The following notes may indicate some of its uses:—

On pages 33 and 79 will be found the names and addresses of the officers of the provincial association.

On page 31 the officers of the various districts, including the district secretaries to whom district dues from locals are payable, are listed for reference.

On page 15 the local supplies furnished by the Central office and their respective prices are to be found.

If you know some one who should be sent a copy of the Year Book—to help extend our cause—suggest it to Central, with name and address, and it will be done.

### Marquette Political Committee

The following resolution was passed at Shoal Lake by Marquette Political Committee:—

"From the nature of the replies received on the question of taking provincial action (the vote being 24 out of a total of 51 locals, 11 being in favor and 13 against, with 27 not answering), we, as a political committee, do not feel justified in taking any further action as a body, but leave it to each

# United Farmers of Alberta

## Our Relief Fund

**T**HE manner in which some U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals have responded to the call of distress is worthy of commendation. We are yet far from reaching the goal, however, for the situation is still very acute in some districts, and will continue to be for a considerable period of time. Every U.F.A. member living in the more fortunate areas of our province can not fail to appreciate through his own experience the position of his brother farmers in the drought area who through no fault of their own have had no crops for two, three and in many cases, four years.

Money is required to meet this pressing need. It may not be generally known that in addition to all the goods sent in, the provincial Red Cross has expended \$10,000 in the purchase of supplies, of which boots and shoes are very large items, for relief work in the south. Through contributions from locals and the Calgary Herald fund, the U.F.A. has been able to reimburse the Red Cross to the extent of about \$3,000 up to February 14.

Health conditions existing at present in the province have made further demands on the purse of the Red Cross, both for nursing aid and medical supplies. Besides this, at the request of the department of health, they are undertaking to establish "nursing outposts" in charge of a trained nurse, to serve those remote areas not in touch with medical attention.

The Red Cross should be maintained unhampered for lack of funds, in a position to carry on this work which no other organization is in a position to perform. If they are allowed to deplete their funds for the relief work in the drought areas, other work must suffer. The Red Cross came to our aid by placing the well-equipped and efficient organization at our disposal without which it would have been impossible to get supplies of clothing etc., promptly to the needy families in the south. Their contribution in splendid service will be sufficiently large if they did not disburse a cent of their own funds. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. would like to see the Red Cross reimbursed to the full extent of the amount they spent for supplies for the farmers and their families in the drought area. With a little sacrifice on the part of our locals in the more favored portions of the province, and the public generally, this can be done.

Let every one do what he is able. No matter how small, the contribution will be appreciated. Used clothing of all kinds, and especially boots and shoes, are very welcome; these should be sent direct to the Red Cross Depot, Calgary. Send all contributions of money to Drought Relief fund, U.F.A. Central office, Lougheed Building, Calgary.—A. M. Archibald, provincial secretary.

## District Associations

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the full board of directors of the U.F.A., held immediately following the annual convention:—

"The fact that of the 248 resolutions forwarded for consideration at the recent convention, it was only possible from lack of time to deal with little more than half, although the convention was in session for four days and four nights, shows clearly that our present practice of attempting to consider all resolutions forwarded by locals is unworkable.

"If all district associations could hold their annual conventions shortly before the general U.F.A. Convention at which time they would deal with all resolutions from the various locals of the district, forwarding to the general convention only such as were considered by it to be of sufficient importance."

I was instructed to forward this resolution to each local and request careful consideration of the same, with a view to action being taken, if the locals so desire, at the next district convention. It is unnecessary to remind any of our locals who had delegates at the annual convention this year of the necessity of finding some solution for

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

the ever increasing volume of resolutions which are sent by locals to the annual convention. This year about 250 resolutions were received and only a small number were dealt with by the convention, owing to lack of time. The Board feels that the democratic method of meeting this difficulty would be for locals to send their resolutions to their own district convention and thresh them out there in order that those which can be dealt with in the district should be dealt with there and the more important ones only forwarded to the annual convention. Also, frequently the districts could consolidate the resolutions where there are several on one subject and thus save the time of the annual convention.

## Government Relief

Arrangements have been made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to advance money on security for the purchase of coal, flour, rolled oats, potatoes and lard to farmers in the drought area. This assistance is being given through the following agents:—O. H. Price, Youngstown; Donald Gillies, Corona Hotel, Medicine Hat; E. Ainsworth, Public Works Office, Lethbridge; John Glendening, Nanton, (for Enchant and district).

Application should be made to the nearest of these agents wherever there is serious need. These agents have full power to investigate each case and deal with it on its merits and instructions are to let no one go hungry. Not much publicity has been given to the arrangements made by the government in this connection but we would urge all districts in need of relief to apply to these agents and state their position fully. We feel that if this is done that, with the assistance which is forthcoming from voluntary sources, even the worst cases will be able to struggle along until there is a chance of work or some form of income in the spring.

## Provincial Constituency Conventions

The following resolutions was passed by the board of directors, United Farmers of Alberta, January 27:—

"Whereas, some locals in provincial constituencies wish to take political action;

"Therefore, be it resolved that on a request of 20 per cent. of the locals in any provincial constituency that Central office call a convention in that particular constituency."

Any locals favoring the calling of provincial constituency conventions are requested to notify the Central office, mentioning the provincial constituency in which they are located.

## National Marketing

In accordance with the following resolutions passed by the annual convention all locals are requested to study the subject of National Marketing:—

"Whereas, there are some indications that in the principal European importing countries the present system of national buying of wheat will be discontinued sometime in the next year or two, and,

"Whereas, this national buying does not in all these countries even now cover all other grains, and,

"Whereas, a permanent system of national selling of wheat, other grains or produce would be a direct step toward complete state control and handling of all commodities and business, and,

"Whereas, the continuation in Canada of national marketing of grain as a permanent policy presents an entirely different problem from the problem created by the present restricted world market conditions;

"Therefore, be it resolved that our directors be instructed to suggest national marketing as a special matter

for discussion amongst the locals during the coming year and that all information for and against national marketing as a permanent policy be secured and forwarded to all locals so that all members may become as familiar as possible with the advantages or disadvantages of such a system and the practicability of carrying it out."

## Pointed Paragraphs

The Edmonton Bulletin editorially comments on the fact that Premier Drury in Ontario got his majority in the country districts and that the city vote went against him. It points to this as an evil resulting from the farmers getting into power in Ontario as indicating a division between the town and country. The Edmonton Bulletin forgets that it used to be the boast of Hon. Frank Oliver, when he ran for parliament, that while the city of Edmonton voted against him, he could always rely upon strong support in the country.

Toronto Saturday Night takes issue with what it calls the "Poor Mouth" utterances of Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O. It compares 1917 prices of farm products with those of 1910 and concludes that because these have doubled the farmer must be prospering financially.

Saturday Night carefully refrains from mentioning that what the farmer buys has also doubled and in many instances more than doubled in price; that with respect to that important item of help, the wage scale has more than doubled, and partly because of less efficiency and partly because of fewer hours, the labor performed in a given time has been reduced by 25 per cent., therefore, the labor charge which enters into the cost of farm produce has increased at least 150 per cent. The only items in farm production that have remained constant and that tend to save the situation are the efficiency of the farmer himself and of his family, and the long hours they are willing to work. All else has been overlooked by Saturday Night. A little more familiarity with the farmer's problems and a little less venom toward the farmer himself would make Saturday Night's editorials more enlightening to the general public.

The Toronto Saturday Night advises a general boycott of the Hearst Publication by the Canadian public. We have often felt like urging the same course toward Saturday Night by the farmers of Canada. Doubtless many people are prompted to buy Hearst's by the same impulse that the writer is to buy Saturday Night—namely curiosity to see what kind of a fool argument it will put up next.—Contributed.

## The Challenge of 1920

### Red Deer Director's Inspiring Message

I desire to express the appreciation I feel of the confidence reposed in me, when I was elected to the board of directors of the U.F.A. to represent the Red Deer Federal Constituency, a position held for the past few years by Jos. Stauffer, of Olds. I fully realize the responsibility that rests upon me by my acceptance of this directorship, and I propose to do my utmost to merit the confidence of the people.

On my return from Calgary, where I spent four days in general convention, and three days in meetings of the board of directors, I felt that my vision has been broadened, my understanding of the work of the U.F.A. deepened, and my determination to put my best effort into the work quickened.

Any organization that has for its objective the improvement of the social, educational and economic life of our great people tilling the soil, must, in the very nature of things, be a worthy organization. In such cases can be no

room for the self-seeker, he is compelled to drop out and make room for those who are striving for the good of all. The men who stand highest in our U.F.A. are men who have given of their time unstintingly in the effort to organize, educate and persuade the farmers to come together.

I could not help wondering over and over again what the feeling of these men must be as they looked out over the audience of 2,000 delegates and visitors, which stand as a living testimony to the thoroughness with which their work was done and to the fact that the seed had not fallen on barren ground.

Judging by the headlines of some Calgary dailies and their grossly unfair editorials, it would appear as though the convention was working a stormy passage over rough seas, but what can we expect but misrepresentations? Every new member in the U.F.A. is one more strong hand at the throat of the octopus, and the latter is beginning to worry, and his hired editors must say something to try and stem the tide of public feeling. All the capitalistic dailies in the world cannot stem or turn aside the movement, and all the cunningly-devised camouflage of the big interests cannot longer blind the people to the real issue, so let us as sensible men and women take a clean, firm stand and demonstrate that the Canadian citizens of today are demanding the beginning of a new era in our national life.

I have had the pleasure of attending many conventions of one kind or another in my life, and I am proud to say that I never attended one where the spirit of harmony was the dominant note to the same extent as in this U.F.A. convention just closed.

Questions of politics, religion, group organization, the open or the closed door, the Canadian Wheat Board, and dozens of other vital questions (any one of which was surcharged with possibilities for ripping a convention wide open) were dealt with by this huge gathering, and at all times the debate was clean, bright and sportsmanlike. The majority ruled, and the minority were satisfied it should be so.

I should like to say something regarding the U.F.A. in politics, but space will not permit in this issue.

In closing, I want to tell you that our slogan for 1920 is "Fifty-thousand members in the U.F.A." Do you accept the challenge? If so, come along, there is a crowd travelling that way and you'll find them the best set of good fellows you ever met.—L. M. Gaetz.

## That E.D. & B.C.

The Bluesky local U.F.A. held its annual meeting on January 30. Joe Lefebvre was elected president for the coming year. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to organize a co-operative store and hall. We have an enthusiastic U.F.W.A. here also, Mrs. E. L. Thompson, president, and Mrs. J. A. Choven, secretary. The lack of railroad facilities is the chief drawback in this country and the cause of much discontent. Our delegates to the convention at Calgary started out nearly a week ahead of the opening date, but were unable to make it. The Grande Prairie delegates sent a wire to the convention also a resolution to be sent to Ottawa about the deplorable condition of our present transportation system. The Peace River delegates were somewhere out in the jungle where not even a wire could be sent. Last fall delegates were sent from here to Edmonton, urging the provincial government to exert pressure on the Dominion government for the speedy completion of the Vanrenna branch west of Peace River. We realize that the government is under obligations to the settlers here re construction of this road, and agitation will not cease until this just demand is satisfied. Thousands of bushels of grain will not be marketed owing to the long distance to market, and many will find it necessary to haul in the spring which will lessen the acreage utilized this season.—A. W. Buck, sec. treas.

# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Reliance Local Prosperous

**R**ELIANCE local is to hand with an interesting and encouraging report of its year's work, which is not only deserving of publication, but those into whose hands it falls should "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest"; then go home and do likewise:—

The Reliance Grain Growers' local held its annual meeting recently, when the following officers were elected: President, G. F. Penson, junr.; vice-president, F. Ellis; directors: S. J. Anderson, W. J. Harband, E. A. Dunning.

The report showed that the local had 70 paid-up members, and that during the year the following meetings have been held: 20 meetings, one social evening, one picnic, one political meeting and one address by George Spence, M.L.A.

The local has donated the following: Legal Bureau Fund, \$10; Social Service Council, \$5.00; Political Action, \$24; prizes for the encouragement of children in the district to destroy gophers, \$28.95.

The net profit of the year was \$158.03, the largest part of which was the proceeds of the picnic. The local has helped to organize two new locals; it has a travelling library in operation and has made a start for the establishment of a permanent library.

The local has purchased over \$1,600 worth of supplies, consisting of barb wire, plow shares, binder twine (all from the Central office), often reducing the cost of the articles; encouraging co-operation and securing experience in working together for the benefit of all.

The educational part has not been overlooked. Outside of the practical education received from the discussion of the ordinary business affairs there have been five debates conducted and 14 issues of the manuscript paper, The Grain Growers' Free Press, have been issued.

Emphasis has been laid on securing as many as possible to take active part in everything, and it has proved beneficial in many ways.

## Grace Local Shows Talent

Although it is contrary to newspaper etiquette to publish anonymous contributions, the following report from the Grace Grain Growers' local appears to such as to deserve a place on the Grain Growers' page. At the same time this does not establish a precedent for publishing reports from locals without the bona fide signatures, or authority of its local secretary or president:—

There was a Grain Growers' Rally held in Stayner Schoolhouse, on Friday evening, February 6, by the Grace local, at which splendid talent was shown in the various plays, songs and recitations which were given by the families of the local members. Special mention should be made of the part taken by George Russell, the secretary of the local, which consisted of several comic songs and plays. Alex. Mitchell, president of the local presided. There was an attendance of nearly 200, the largest crowd ever seen in Stayner School.

After the program Mr. Lennox, of Hearne, district sub-organizer, gave a very stirring address on the association and The Farmers' Platform, and Mr. Lennox said the Devil was working against the farmers in this New National Policy; he doesn't appear to be getting much of a hold on Grace.

Levi Luther, the new organizer for Terrell municipality in the Liberty Drive, then made an eloquent plea for further organization and support of the New National Policy, after which supper was served by the ladies, and then:—

"On with the dance; let joy be unconfined,  
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet  
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

## The Woman Who Did

Mrs. Fanny E. Shepherd, of "The Ranch" Senate, under a recent date, addressed the following communication

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

to the Central office, which is so self-explanatory, as to need no further elucidation than its mere publication.

Mrs. Shepherd's letter, is in part, as follows:—

"I cannot help thinking that if you could tell the farm woman how very much she could help herself, her neighbors and, most of all, the Grain Growers' Association, by starting up, as it were, little Grain Growers' stores all over the country, a great many of them would take notice of what you said.

"The average woman wants to feel she is doing something 'worth while,' more especially in regard to G.G. work. I have frequently had them say to me, 'We are like sheep without a shepherd; tell us something we can do to help the G.G.A.'"

"You can tell them what one woman has done right here. I started up, less than two years ago, with \$200 worth of stock, all told; last week, when we took stock, there was over \$2,000. Unfortunately, I have not been able to keep on with all G.G. goods. This is a very poor district, and I have to buy in the very cheapest market, and give a lot of credit. But I am hoping to get along to Shaunavon some of these days, and talk things over with Lucktar, and do at least part of my business with you. You do not need a lot of experience to start up; most of your business is done with your immediate neighbors, who are not looking for a high-class establishment and expensive buildings. All they want is a store they can call their own, where they can pass the time of day with people of their own standing and be served by one of their own neighbors, in a pleasant, willing manner."

## Some Pointed Questions

Some criticism of the Canadian Wheat Board has been expressed through the public press, which even found its echo in the recent Grain Growers' convention at Saskatoon.

A considerable share of this criticism emanates from farmers residing in close proximity to the international boundary, whose close proximity to which, in a few cases, had enabled them to secure temporary advantages, which are not enjoyed by those residing in other portions of the province.

In view of this fact the following interesting list of ten pointed questions which appeared in the Estevan Progress, under the signature of F. Hinrichsen, Bienfait, Sask., who says:—

"Will those opposing the present Wheat Board please step forward and answer the following questions?—

"1. Why can't the Wheat Board find the right price of wheat as well as the bulls and bears?

"2. Would not the price arrived at by the Wheat Board be called only minimum, but that of the Grain Exchange also maximum?

"3. How many farmers can pay their debts in the fall and hold their wheat for speculation?

"4. How much will the sold-out farmer get of the later advanced price of his wheat in the open market conditions?

"5. The Wheat Board may have made mistakes in handling our wheat, but did we farmers always sell our own wheat at the right time?

"6. Who supports the well-inhabited chambers in the Grain Exchange Building at Winnipeg, resembling a well-fed mouse nest?

"7. Why are all the papers controlled by the Grain Exchange and the elevator combines so anxious for the open market?

"8. Is it because they are so awful anxious for the welfare of the farmer?

"9. Where does the spread come from so often existing between elevators only a few miles apart?

"10. Is it right that we farmers have to say to the buyers of our produce, 'what will you give me for it,'

but to the seller of goods we need, 'what do you want for it.' What's that, Johnson Graham? A little louder, please!"

## Proposed Substitute for Tariff

During the week prior to the big Grain Growers' convention at Saskatoon, a battle of the intellectual giants of the Grain Growers' movement in District 13 took place at Wilkie, where a debate extending over a period of three hours was participated in by Wallace Goverlay, of Landis, Liberal candidate in the Battleford constituency, during the 1917 elections, and Mr. Bell, principal of the Landis public school, who took the negative in defence of the following resolution:—

"That those in charge of the interests of the New National Policy would more quickly and efficiently procure the enactment of legislation embodying the policies set forth in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, by urging the supporters of such policy to support the Liberal candidates in the next election than by urging them to nominate and support the candidates of the New National Party."

## McConica Defends Policy

The negative was supported by T. A. McConica, of Luseland, a former Liberal candidate in the Kindsers constituency, and chairman of the convention of supporters of the New National Policy, which was held in Wilkie last June. Sidney Bingham, the member of the Battleford constituency committee for Reford municipality, gave strong support to Mr. McConica.

These men are all loyal Grain Growers and well-known men in the Battleford constituency. Messrs. McConica and Bingham are ardent supporters of the new political movement. Messrs. Bell and Gourlay are equally zealous in believing, like Mr. Motherwell and his Liberal friends.

The government returns this year give the sale of all agricultural products, I believe, around \$500,000,000. A tax of one cent would net \$5,000,000. Manufactured products sold netting another \$5,000,000 if they sold the same amount. Then come the land sales in Canada, another big item. Minerals, railroads and steamship sales, bonds, lumber, fish, etc. Then the sales of each business. I am inclined to believe that such a method more direct than anything we have now, would furnish funds enough for federal purposes, and amply substitute any loss sustained through the removal of the tariff.

## Back to the Consumer

No system of taxation has, as yet, been generally applied which does not fall upon the shoulders of the consumers.

During the war, taxes on railway fares, theatre tickets and additional postage and express charges invariably resulted in increased cost to the ultimate consumer in exactly the same way as it works out in the tariff, and the addition of a one cent tax upon sales would merely be charged up to the purchasers.

A good illustration of this is to be found in Great Britain, where this principle is followed in auction sales. Each purchase is taxed a percentage which simply increased the cost of the article by the addition of that percentage.

## Literature on Booze

Complaints are being received at the Central office from members of the S.G.G.A. against the use of the mails for the purpose of deluging the rural districts with liquor advertising. L. W. Williamson, of Kisbey, under a recent date, forwarded to the publicity department a sheaf of this "literature" he has been favored with by "The Farmers' Supply Co. Limited, whose head offices are announced to be at Winnipeg and Calgary. The Farmers' Supply Co. Ltd.,

is reported to have been established in 1912 with \$250,000 capital.

## Alluring Advertisements

Some of the allurements offered are contained in the following statement:—

"Our buyers have been instructed to stay in the eastern market, and purchase every case of dependable liquor they can procure. We will therefore be in a position to take care of any order promptly that you may send us.

"Referring to its 1920 price list, of 'High Grade Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors' the prospectus says: 'We are now ready to ship. Get it early before the rush and while stocks are complete. All arrangements are made so that your shipment will go forward carefully packed and checked first train following the receipt of your order. Be well advised, we do not know how long interprovincial trading will last. We ship from warehouse nearest to you in accordance with regulations governing interprovincial trade.'

In view of the fact that the overwhelming majority of grain growers are opposed to the unrestricted distribution of intoxicating liquors in the province and that it is largely as a result of their co-operative support that the bars of Saskatchewan were closed, there is a wide-spread feeling of indignation that the farmers of Saskatchewan are thus being besieged with advertisements, in an attempt to boost a business upon which they have placed their taboo.

The elimination of the corrupting and demoralizing influence of the "liquor interest" from the political life of this province is one of the finest pieces of legislation ever put across by the Saskatchewan government and no stones should be left unturned to prevent its re-establishment in the community.

## Judgment and Common Sense

Anyway, in advertising, as well as in all other matters, judgment and common sense are a valuable asset, which the liquor interests appear to be as deficient in as any other business on the list; and those who have no use for that which, as Shakespeare says, "steals away our brains," have every right to resent this attempt to insult them in their homes by having their mail cluttered up with this kind of unwelcome literature.

A well-known labor leader in the United States, some years ago, observed that "these big interests have neither heart, nor conscience, all they possess is appetite for dividends;" and the sooner this octopus is slain in its lair, the better for the physical, moral, commercial and political health of the community.

## Spring Grove Local

Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, secretary-treasurer of Spring Grove local, writes:—

The annual meeting of the Women's section of Spring Grove local of S.G. G.A., was held at the home of Mrs. Anton Stalwick, on Wednesday, January 14, 1920. The election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows: President, Mrs. Walter Holland; vice-president, Mrs. D. H. Griffith; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Hodgins; directors: Mrs. D. S. Boyes, Mrs. Frank Tonet, Mrs. G. A. Scott, Mrs. A. Stalwick.

The membership fee for the new year was discussed and it was decided that the fee be \$1.00, and that later an entertainment should be gotten up in order to get funds for our treasury.

## Vantage G.G.A.

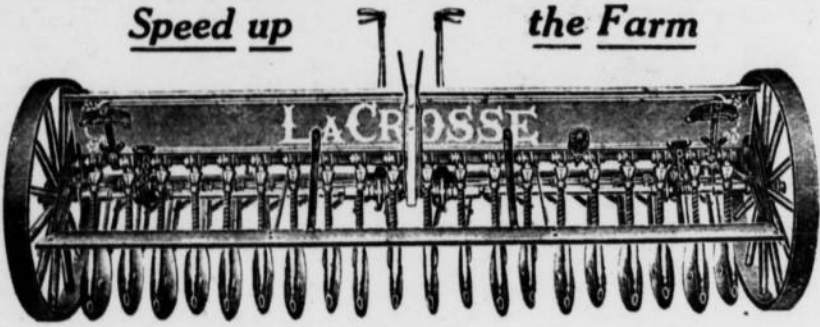
At the annual meeting of the Capital Grain Growers' Association, which was held in the Capital Schoolhouse, the following officers were appointed for 1920: President, Neil McLachlan; vice-president, Victor Danielson; secretary, L. C. Ramschall; directors: R. Dickenson, Mrs. Oscar McLachlan, Mrs. P. Crotteau, L. Ramsdell, A. McLachlan, D. McLachlan, Fred Hudson and Mrs. J. Orser.

The following were appointed as delegates to the Saskatoon convention: Neil McLachlan and E. Withmayer.

It was decided that the regular monthly meeting be held on the first Friday of each month, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

# La Crosse Seed Drills

Speed up the Farm



## Power Lift and Power Pressure Has Revolutionized the Seeding Problem

### The Old Way

You drive to the ends—stop—exert every ounce of your strength in raising the discs. Pick up the reins and make the turn—stop—force the drills to desired depth by sheer strength. You are tired—out of breath—feel like cuss'n. So do your horses, because they also have wasted a lot of energy in starting up a heavy machine twice at each turn. Or if working with a tractor you have had the extra work of throwing the clutch out and in twice at each turn—wasting a lot of power and energy. You are glad when the sun sets, and go to the house with a feeling that farm life is not what it's cracked up to be.

### The New Way

Set the pressure levers at the desired depth for planting. Start up the machine. When you come to the turn, don't stop; just trip the lever—the horses or tractor furnish the power for raising the discs. When you have made the turn, another push on the lever forces the drills down to proper depth. The horses or tractor have done the work without any effort on your part—without delays—without the strain required in repeatedly starting up a heavy machine. You have saved time—saved labor—accomplished a lot more work and are surprised that it is time to quit for the day. That's the La Crosse Way—the easy way.

### Don't Make a Mistake in the Selection of Your Seed Drill

If you buy a machine this year it will be the only one you will need to buy for years to come, and you want to get everything that's coming to you. The extra amount of work that this machine will accomplish, the saving in time, in paid labor, in horse flesh, or fuel, in a single season will amount many times over the extra cost of power lift and power pressure. Look the machine over carefully. Pick it to pieces, analyze it from every standpoint. When you are all through you will agree that it is the only Drill you can afford to buy, regardless of name, price or make.

### Send for Catalog and Latest Prices

The 1920 U.G.G. Catalog is now ready for distribution. It describes in detail the many points of superiority of La Crosse Drills, and gives a lot of valuable information on the seeding question that you should have. Fill out the coupon and get a copy of this latest U.G.G. Farm Book.

## Big Value--Utility Plow and Work Harness

F.O.B. All Branches

**46<sup>85</sup>**  
Without Collars

### Read This Description

Bridles—Concord blinds, 4-inch cheeks, heavy crowns and fronts.  
Hames—Black steel, rustless, with black ball.  
Hame Straps—4-inch.  
Belly Bands—Folded leather.  
Traces—Layer style, heavy stock, 2-inch with 1½-inch layer; big ring, full length.  
Pads—Heavy leather shaped housings, duplex lined; double leather billets, 1½ inches wide.  
Breast Straps and Martingales—1½ inches wide; heavy stock, complete with snaps.  
Lines—¾-inch selected leather, full length and complete with snaps.  
Fittings include Chain Spreaders and Snaps.



H-117. Utility Plow and Work Harness, as illustrated. Shipping weight 55 lbs. **46.85**  
Price per set, without Collars  
H-116. Same as above, but with Scandinavian Web Traces. Shipping weight, 55 lbs. **48.15**  
Price per set, without Collars

## Order Your Sweat Pads Now



H-27. **TAPATCO SWEAT PADS**  
Made of Brown and White Drill. This is the familiar pad so generally used. Width at draft, 12 inches; quilted, composite stuff and complete with hooks. State size.  
F.O.B. Winnipeg, each ..... .70  
F.O.B. Regina or Saskatoon, each ..... .75  
F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton, each ..... .80



H-28. **VENTIPLEX SWEAT PADS**  
Ventiplex Sweat Pads are durable and sanitary. Made of heavy jute with Kersey interlaced. These pads are absorbent and when soiled can be washed. This pad once used will never be discarded for the old style. State size.  
F.O.B. Winnipeg, each ..... .55  
F.O.B. Regina or Saskatoon, each ..... .60  
F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton, each ..... .65

Note Following Prices:

### Mail the Coupon—Get Latest 1920 Spring Harness Catalog

Never before has this Farmers' Company put forth greater effort in a single department than they have this year in the selection of their **Harness, Harness Parts and Repairs**. Regardless of advances in price, regardless of shortage of stock, regardless of conditions generally, we offer you a complete selection of high-quality Harness at prices you will not equal elsewhere in Canada.



NOW  
READY  
Send for  
a  
Copy.

A  
RELIABLE  
GUIDE  
TO BUYING

## Free Catalog Coupon

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED.  
WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON,  
CALGARY, EDMONTON.

Please send me a copy of U.G.G. 1920 Spring Catalog as advertised in The Guide of March 2.

Name.....

Town (P.O.).....

R.F.D..... Prov.....

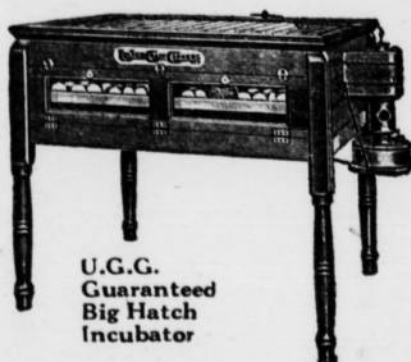
I am specially interested in.....

## Extra Special Combination Incubator Offer

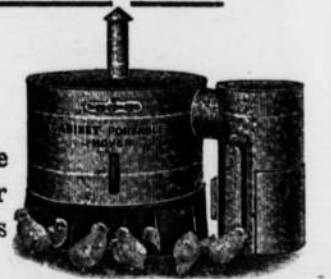
This Big 240-Egg U. G. G. Incubator, and This Fine Portable Cabinet Hover

**36<sup>50</sup>** F.O.B. Winnipeg only

Only 50 in Stock. If you can use this large-size Incubator order quick, as they will go fast at this extremely low price.



U.G.G.  
Guaranteed  
Big Hatch  
Incubator



### There is no Discount on the Quality of this Incubator or Hover

THIS CABINET INCUBATOR is built of clear, kiln-dried, close-grain white pine, which is most efficient in holding even temperature. Between the inner and outer cases there is a ½-inch space tightly packed with asbestos and wool, which effectually protects the eggs from sudden changes of temperature. They are heated by hot water, circulating in a system of copper coils, which has proven the best and most dependable method of maintaining an even temperature throughout the egg chamber. It is equipped with an automatic heat-control regulator.  
THE PORTABLE HOVER is made of galvanized iron. The heating lamp is enclosed in a separate compartment. It is fire-proof and eliminates the danger of straw and litter coming in contact with the flame. The heat from the lamp passes into a heating drum, and from there to the hover, keeping the chicks snug and warm. It has a capacity for 100 chicks.

If you want a dependable, guaranteed Incubator and Hover send your order in quick.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON



## Better Beef Sires

### A New Plan of the Livestock Department for Distribution of Pure-Bred Bulls to Farmers and Ranchers

The Livestock Department are able to announce a new service—the distribution of pure-bred bulls.

Any farmer will now be able to get a pure-bred bull of any desired age and breed by simply placing his order with the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Limited, at St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary or Edmonton.

A farmer or rancher placing an order will be asked to specify what he desires and make a deposit of one hundred dollars with each order. The services of the experts of the Livestock Department will then be given in obtaining a bull that will meet requirements. Every farmer placing an order will be given full value for his money, and will get a bull of pure breeding backed by a pedigree certificate enabling the animal to be registered in the National Livestock Records at Ottawa.

The only charge for this service will be a fee of ten dollars for each animal. This charge, which is very small in proportion to the service rendered, is intended to cover the expenses entailed in the selection, purchase and loading of these bulls.

A farmer who is now using a grade or a cross-bred bull will be able to sell such an animal through the Livestock Department of the Company, and apply its value on the purchase of a pure-bred bull.

Anyone who has followed the commercial cattle industry from receipts at the different markets of Western Canada is convinced that the greatest need is the production of cattle of better breeding and quality through the use of better sires. The markets are overloaded with inferior cattle which bring disappointing prices, while the market is much more responsive on really choice stuff.

On the various livestock markets cattle men recognize that certain districts are producing the best commercial cattle. These are the districts where farmers are continually using pure-bred bulls on good grade cows, and demanding the best bulls they can buy.

Most of our Canadian feeder steers go South to be finished in the central states before being slaughtered. The American buyer will always pay a premium for animals with quality and breeding. He discriminates against common cattle because he knows they cannot be finished to the same advantage.

The day has long since passed when the value of a pure-bred sire as compared with a grade sire is questioned. It pays, pays in dollars and cents, to produce good calves instead of poor ones, to have calves that develop into top price market steers, and the kind that make creditable producing females. The personal satisfaction of raising better cattle is backed by actual cash advantages.

High cost of labor and high prices of feed makes it a very expensive proposition to produce inferior bred cattle. They do not yield profitable returns for the labor and feed required in their production.

The new service for purchase of bulls is now available to anyone who will send in the required deposit to the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Limited at St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Edmonton or Calgary. Purchasers should state requirements as to breed and age and give an approximate idea of the price they are willing to pay.

*This is the Forty-seventh of a series of articles published by United Grain Growers Limited*

## Milk Prices and Production Costs

Experiences of Producers Organizations—Factors Entering into Cost of Production—By Prof. A. H. Benton



**Let the Women Buy the Separator—**  
They Have to Clean it and in  
Many Cases Turn it Twice a Day

**W**omen on many farms, operate and clean the cream separator, and the farm women will appreciate the many advantages in the Sharples Suction-feed that are most important to her.

The simple one-piece bowl is much easier to clean than 20 to 40 "discs," found in fixed-feed separators. (All other separators are fixed-feed.)

A woman can operate the Sharples Suction-feed slowly and still get all the butterfat. Sharples *skims* clean at any speed. No other separator does.

Sharples has an automatic oiling system. The Sharples knee-low supply tank eliminates lifting heavy milk cans. The Sharples Suction-feed saves the valuable butterfat that fixed-feed separators lose. Profits with Sharples, therefore, are larger than with any other cream separator.

**Proof:** There are more Sharples Separators in use today than any other make, American or foreign.

Write for illustrated booklet describing the advantages of the Sharples Suction-Feed. Address nearest office, Dept. 84.

### THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

2368 Dundas Street West. TORONTO, ONT.  
Branches:  
MONTREAL, QUE. 314 Notre Dame West.  
Distributors for British Columbia:  
A. I. JOHNSON & COMPANY,  
844 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B.C.  
REGINA, SASK. 1845 Ross Street.

# Sharples

## SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR



Skims  
clean  
at any  
speed

"There are no substitutes  
for dairy foods"

### The Oscar Hough Grub Breaker

Built for use with tractor or horses. This Grub Breaker is guaranteed to stand up. Beam is hollow steel girder; standard is double plated and Grubber throughout is lighter draft than others.

Price: \$350 F.O.B. Calgary, Alta.

Sales Direct to Users. Send Order to

**OSCAR HOUGH**

C/o Union Iron and Foundry Co. Ltd.,  
Calgary, Alta.



## LUMBER and MILLWORK

In car lots, direct from the manufacturer in British Columbia.  
Mixed cars of Building Material from our factory in Calgary.

ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED

**A. B. Cushing Lumber  
Company Ltd.**

CALGARY

ALBERTA

**T**O decide on the cost of producing milk seems more simple than it actually is because the cost varies so widely on different farms.

There are certain factors which make up the cost and these are of interest and importance to both the producers and consumers. Through the United States and Canada the milk problem has become a national issue, there being such a close relation between an adequate consumption of good milk and the proper nourishment of a nation's children. The people of our cities cannot do without milk, but, on the other hand, the producers cannot supply it below the cost of production for any considerable period of time. It must be recognized that the majority of farmers, especially those engaged in grain farming, have benefited from the high prices in the last few years. The dairymen supplying market milk to the cities have not shared in these benefits. In fact, they have been operating under increasing difficulties from year to year. The price paid for milk has increased approximately 50 per cent., while the two largest items in the cost of production, namely, labor and feed, have advanced a great deal more than 50 per cent. In a comparatively few years farm labor has advanced nearly 100 per cent. and feed nearly 200 per cent. The increasing cost of producing milk without correspondingly increasing prices to the producer has brought about a number of important developments that are of vital interest to producers, consumers and distributors in Manitoba.

Producers supplying many American cities had long contended, even before the sharp advance in cost, incident to the war, that they were producing at a loss. With rapid increases in costs and a constantly widening gulf between prices received and cost of production, producers of market milk began to organize for the purpose of getting higher prices. Milk producers supplying New York city were encouraged to organize by the Markets Division of the State Department of Agriculture of that state.

### Milk Producers' Organizations

About 1916, the milk producers supplying St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., organized a co-operative association for the purpose of marketing the milk through collective bargaining to the distributors. This association was attacked by the city of Minneapolis through the courts as an illegal combination in restraint of trade, but the courts decided in favor of the producers. There was no evidence to show that the association was trying to establish a monopoly. During the past winter a new law enacted by the Minnesota legislature has defined the scope of co-operative organizations and definitely legalized associations similar to that formed by the milk producers.

The milk producers supplying the city of Chicago, early in the year 1916, formed a strong organization, and demanded an increased price from the distributors. The distributors would not meet these prices and the producers, through concerted action, stopped sending milk into the city. The people of the city could not do without milk and the distributors had to meet the demands of the producers' organization, but necessarily advanced the price to the consumers. The producers' organization had demonstrated its power, and in the course of 18 months demanded one raise after another until they had gotten the price so high that the consumers were thoroughly aroused, and when the price was advanced to 13 cents per quart, the consumption in a short time dropped to 30 per cent. of the normal. Milk advanced in price to distributors in about a year from \$1.33 per 100 pounds to \$3.43 per 100 pounds. In the fall of 1917, it seemed that a crisis was imminent, and the United States government was asked to arrange for a commission of producers, consumers, distributors and government officials to investigate the milk situation and set a price fair to all. The commission sat for weeks and made little real progress.

Much evidence was submitted by the producers to show the cost of producing milk, but much of this evidence was incomplete and open to criticism, for few farmers keep accurate records, and a still smaller number were skilled in taking into consideration the various factors of cost in their proper relations. The original idea of the farmers was that the price should be fixed on the basis of cost figures submitted by them. Those representing the consumers had in mind a price above which it should not be allowed to go because of the attitude of the public, and also because of the hardship that would be imposed upon the poor, whose children would suffer. As the hearings proceeded the difficulty of fixing a price on the basis of cost became increasingly apparent to all. A price fixed on the cost of those producing most efficiently, would, evidently, not be sufficient for a large number to continue in the milk business. A price fixed on the basis of the less efficient operators would, obviously, be too high and give many undue profits. An average price would give profits to approximately one-half and cause a loss to the other one-half.

### Feed Cost Data

In the dairy business feed is the most important factor. The amount of feed used under farm conditions varies greatly with the feeder and the capacity of the cow. According to T. L. Haecker, professor of dairy husbandry at the Minnesota Agricultural College, for many years, a dairy cow requires, under average conditions: one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced, and two pounds of hay daily for each 100 pounds of live weight. On this basis a cow milking 20 pounds per day would require 2,000 pounds of grain and 7,300 pounds of hay per year.

Prof. F. A. Pearson, of the Illinois Agricultural College, found on a number of farms in his state that there was required 2,100 pounds of grain and 5,580 pounds of hay for a cow producing 6,000 pounds of milk per year. Considering the young stock as well as the producing cows 2,640 pounds of grain and 8,340 pounds of hay were required to produce 6,000 pounds of milk.

Data by Dr. G. F. Warren, for New York, and nearby states, indicates approximately 4,800 pounds of hay, 2,040 pounds of grain for a cow producing 6,000 pounds of milk per year.

The Minnesota Agricultural College reports for a group of farms at Halstad, Minnesota—125 miles south of the Manitoba line in the Red River Valley—that 866 pounds of grain, two acres of pasture valued at \$9.00 and the equivalent of 5,841 pounds of hay were required for cows which produced 4,849 pounds of milk per year.

While none of the above figures represent Manitoba conditions entirely, they give an indication of the amount of feed required for dairy cows and also by applying present day prices, an indication of the feed costs.

### Labor Costs

The cost factor, second in magnitude, is man labor. The amount of labor chargeable to a dairy cow varies considerably with the manner in which she is cared for and also the size of the herd. Some farmers charge the work required in hauling feed for the cows. This is not strictly correct since the labor required in hauling feed should be included in the feed cost, although it is frequently easier to include it as labor. Hay in the stack has a definite farm market value but this is not true of hay hauled to the barn. Likewise feed at the elevator has a definite market value but there is no accepted value if it is hauled to the owner's premises.

Figures published by the Minnesota Agricultural College show 160 hours of man labor per cow on mixed farms with an average herd of 15 milk cows, the labor of marketing cream three times a week is included. On Manitoba farms with a longer feeding period, and where milk must be delivered daily the number of hours of labor would necessarily be greater. The labor cost calculated at 30 cents per hour would be \$48 annually. Horse labor would vary on

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the distance of the farm from the shipping station or creamery. The Minnesota figures show 17 hours of horse labor annually per cow, where milk was hauled three times per week. Where it must be delivered every day it would amount to at least 35 hours under similar conditions. Allowing a charge of 15 cents per hour for horse labor, this would total \$5.25.

### Other Factors in Cost

Interest and depreciation are the factors of next importance. A cow worth \$125 when placed in a herd and used for eight years, and then sold to the packer for \$50, would have an average value of \$87.50. Interest on this average capital at six per cent. would amount to \$5.25, the annual depreciation would be the difference between \$125 and \$50, or \$75, for a period of eight years, making an average of \$9.37½ per year. In addition to the ordinary depreciation there is risk due to loss from death. Figures from Minnesota show that this was 1.2 per cent. annually, or in other words, out of each 1,000 cows, 12 die annually. Death risk on a valuation of \$87.50 at 1.2 per cent. is \$1.31.

Shelter varies with the type and value of the barn and the number of animals included in the building. At Halstad, Minnesota, with barns valued at \$1,350, sheltering 25 head of stock, the annual charge amounted to \$4.43 per animal. This annual charge included interest, depreciation and repairs on the building. Sire cost is a cost which cannot be overlooked, however, it varies with the value of the herd sire and the number of cows in the herd. Most producers feel that the feed cost of the sire equals that of the herd cows, also that he requires as much labor. With sires averaging \$175 in value, in three different localities in Minnesota, the cost per cow was placed at \$4.00. With higher-priced sires the average cost would be higher.

Equipment cost varies from farm to farm, but makes an item of considerable amount. In equipment should be included milk cans, strainers, pails, milk scales, feed carts and milk-house equipment. Again using figures from cost of milk production in Minnesota, as a basis, a minimum charge for Manitoba would be in the neighborhood of \$1.00 per cow annually.

A charge for bedding is justifiable for producers near a city where straw has a market value. The best data available indicates that a ton of straw annually per cow is a close estimate, and if given any value at all it should be worth from 50 cents to \$1.00 per ton.

General expenses include salt, veterinary fees, medicine, fuel for engines used in operating dairy equipment and other items of a similar nature. The average charge for these items would amount to \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cow annually.

Managerial supervision and overhead costs constitute another legitimate charge. The dairy should bear its parts of such items as telephone cost, postage, stationery and miscellaneous labor. To successfully conduct a dairy enterprise requires more than average skill and demands more than average man's wages. Investigations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, indicate that ten per cent. of the total operating cost is a fair estimate for supervision and general overhead expenses.

The income to be credited to the cow in addition to milk would be the calf and manure produced. A reasonable value for a calf a few days old would be \$5.00. The estimated value of the manure varies widely in different localities, but it should be worth at least \$5.00 per cow annually.

### Efficiency in Decrease of Cost

With the figures given, in mind, and realizing the varying costs of production on the various farms, it is apparent that some measures should be taken to increase the efficiency on all dairy farms in order that the cost of production should be kept down to the minimum. Producers should be given an opportunity to secure profits comparable to other lines of farming. On the other hand milk being a necessity must be kept within the reach of the people if at all possible.

With this end in view two lines of effort are open, one, to reduce the cost per cow, and the other, to increase the output of the cow. Most of the



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items entering into cost of production cannot be reduced, but there is an opportunity for many dairymen to reduce costs by feeding in proportion to the maintenance requirements of a cow, and also in proportion to the amount of milk she is giving. A bulletin of the Minnesota Agricultural College, entitled, Feeding Dairy Cows, was published for the direct purpose of aiding practical dairymen. The bulletin is based upon the results of nearly 20 years investigation, and can be obtained by writing to the Minnesota Agricultural College, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

The use of silage should be encouraged as it reduces the cost of feed, and increases the flow of milk. One of the difficulties has been the lack of a satisfactory silage crop, however, there are numerous instances in Western Canada where farmers have successfully grown silage corn year after year. The use of sunflowers may also help in solving the silage question, as experiments at the University of Saskatchewan and

at the Manitoba Agricultural College indicate good possibilities for their use, at least as a mixture with other rough feeds.

Production can be increased through proper care in feeding, by grading up the herd through culling out the low producers and by the use of a good dairy sire. The chief difference in the cost of keeping a dairy cow producing 3,500 pounds of milk and another producing 6,500 pounds is in the grain feed required. Even this is surprisingly small, on the basis of one pound of grain for three pounds of milk a 6,500-pound cow would require 1,000 pounds more grain than a 3,500-pound cow. At two-and-a-half cents per pound the additional grain would amount to \$25, a relatively small increase in cost for nearly double the amount of milk.

There are many agencies through which farmers may get assistance along their line of farming. The agricultural colleges are one of these and stand ready to confer with anyone in regard to his particular problems.

## Some Conclusions Drawn from Experiences

Although it is estimated that 133,000 head of cattle were shipped out of southern Alberta during the past six months, the stockmen are facing the situation resolutely, and spring will witness the beginning of a new era in the history of the industry in this important ranching district. The blow was a hard one, and it may require several years to recover fully, yet it is generally felt that the ultimate good will offset these initial losses.

One of the benefits that will come as a result of the divesting of the range of much of the grazing stock will be the new growth of grass. During the dry months of last summer and autumn the stock, after eating the grass to the ground, continued to tramp over it until fears were entertained that in some spots the prairie would be permanently denuded of grass. The shipping out of the stock will give the grass a chance to recover its vitality, which is a thing desired by every stockman in the country. This recuperation of the range will, undoubtedly, redound to the best good of the cattle industry in southern Alberta.

The loss due to the shrinkage in market prices, caused by the forced sales, has been placed at \$3,000,000. And yet, despite this loss, millions of dollars are in circulation in consequence of these sales. The country is prosperous. There is plenty of money moving through the usual channels of trade in Alberta, and the cattle that were shipped out will, to some extent, be replaced next spring and summer. The recovery is certain to be speedy. Western Canadians are mighty good forgetters, and they may always be depended upon to "come back." The stockmen of this country have seen some hard days, but being men made of stern stuff, they have invariably weathered the storm. They'll do it this time.

The shipment of cattle out of the southern part of Alberta began about August 1. Up to December 31, there were 133,000 shipped out of the country, of which it is estimated 100,000 head went to the block and the balance as feeders. Half of this 133,000 went to Chicago. They were handled by the Knight-Watson Company. The balance went to Calgary and Winnipeg. Cardston, which is the centre of the ranching

industry in the foothills country, was the heaviest shipping point. A total of 849 car loads, representing 21,400 head, moved out from that point. Pincher Creek came second with 487 cars, and Cayley third with 357 and Claresholm fourth.

The whole question of the future of the cattle industry in Alberta has been again brought into the limelight as a result of the drought followed in natural sequence by a shortage of feed. It is a fact, noted with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret, that the day of the great ranches is passing. These days of vast holdings, vast round-ups and vast shipments will, in a few years, be no more. It is a sad thing—this passing of the picturesque, stirring, romantic side of the cattle industry. The subtle charm of the frontier, the big, broad spirit of the West, the reckless yet ruggedly-chiseled character of the "cow-puncher" are knit into the warp and woof of the industry. But ever the world goes on in its course, and old orders change, giving place to new.

A new order of industry is being born in southern Alberta. With the introduction of irrigation on the broad scale now contemplated, and seemingly assured, mixed farming will receive the greatest boost that could possibly come to it. The cattle herds of the future may be smaller, but they will be better. Already, breeders have brought in some of the finest breeding stock, both sires and females, to be had anywhere in the world. Southern Alberta takes pride in the fact that there are within her limits some of the best-bred Shorthorn and Hereford cattle in the Dominion. This is but the beginning, but the effects thus far are most gratifying as the records of many of the fair associations will indicate.

A spirit of optimism is noted among stockmen. The losses during the winter, notwithstanding the unusually early beginning and the severity of the cold, have been light. One rancher thought two per cent would cover his loss, and he could be rated as an average. They will come through the winter in fairly good shape ready to "carry on" in the carrying out of Canada's program of reconstruction through intensive production.—C. F. Steele, Raymond.



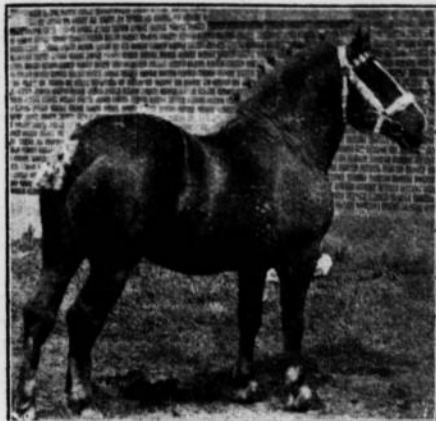
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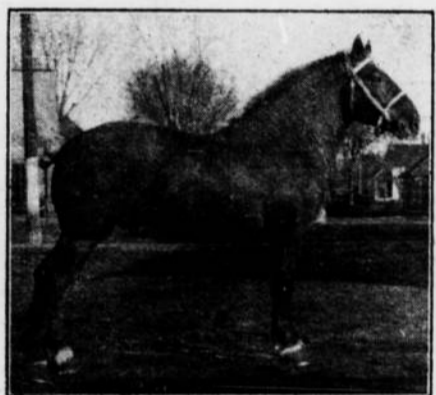
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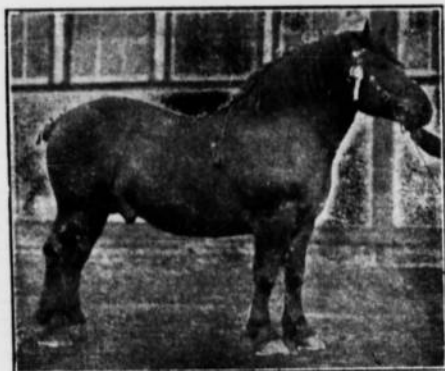
**tion Lad, Paul Mack, Britisher Jr., Beau Donald, Perfection Fairfax, the king of Hereford sires and his son Brummel Fairfax, Second in Aged Class at the 1919 Chicago International.**

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Some of our Spring pigs will be from stock sired by Black Price, a boar that was grand champion of the world in 1918, others of the breed's leading blood. Our hogs are good grazers, excellent rustlers, will grow faster and larger, more economically than the ordinary breed. Will make greater gains on less feed than any other meat-producing animal. Boars will mature into half-ton, sows 800 pounds. We guarantee safe delivery to any express office in Canada.

Booking orders for April, May and June farrow, delivered at ten weeks old.

Prices f.o.b. Bindloss: Gilts, \$40; Boars, \$50.

Ten dollars with each order, balance when you see the stock.

If when you inspect the stock you think you have paid too much, return to us and we will refund your deposit and pay all express charges. We have satisfied customers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. We have been shipping stock with the above understanding for the past three years; to date not one shipment has been returned. We ship and breed only the best; the culls are slaughtered. For every order we filled this Winter and Fall we returned one unfilled on account of our offerings being disposed of.

**TUCKER BROS., Acme Farms, P.O. Social Plains, Alta.**  
Station, Bindloss, Alta.

Breeders and importers of the world's greatest breed.

We are putting the Big in the Pig of Canada



Hereford Females at J. McD. Davidson's Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta.

## In Livestock Circles

### Sons of Jureur

Those whose memory of Percheron ring battles runs back eight or ten years will have pleasant recollections of the gracious personality of the late J. C. Drewry, and of the captivating displays which he escorted from West to East. Cub reporters of the livestock persuasion have reverently figured him as the gentleman sportsman of those days, and remember how he smoothed besetting difficulties. But this is not a reminiscence. Mr. Drewry has gone on. Glen Ranch still survives, and worthy sons of the great Jureur still populate its fragrant meadows under the shadows of those menacing July snow-edges of the Livingstone Mountains. All this country suffered from drought last year, the grass was burned up to the tree line and the trees were choked right up to the snow line. Livestock suffered severely, and, of course, young horses in this area do not show the customary growth, but blood will tell in a sire, and these last sons of Jureur have a pedigree that justifies their wide use. Indeed, it would be a loss to the breed if this blood was looked at askance because environment cheated its sons of development in this generation. Most of the dams of these young stallions were either imported or sired by the oft-times grand champion, Carnot, 66,666, of which Alvin Sanders says in his history of the breed that no defect of conformation was ever discovered in him.

### Layzell and Parr Purchase Durocs

L. K. Parr, of Layzell and Parr, Calgary and Shepard, Alta., while at the sale of Duroc-Jersey hogs, belonging to H. Lefebure and Sons, Fairfax, Iowa, purchased a spring gilt by their great herd boar, Pathfinder, for \$505. He also purchased a number of females at an average price of \$300.

### Morton Sells Angus

C. S. Morton, Vegreville, Alta., has just sold to the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, seven head of young bulls. They are a well-bred useful lot and will go into service this summer.

### A Good Beginning

If you are determined not to admire Belgian horses, don't go near George Rupp. His enthusiasm is so infectious that you will become a convert or lose your peace of mind. Dr. Farrell and Ernest Bloomart, of Yorkton, Sask., while out buying grade horses, fell in with this competent champion of his excellent breed and took away from Lampman the promising show fillies, Armilla Queen and Beauty, which will be heard from later on the big circuit. They also bought the following stallions: a two-year-old sired by Farceur; a three-year-old grey roan and an 1,800-pound yearling that was third at the last International in a class of 20 head. The first two named horses both tip the beam at about a ton. It is seldom that beginners commence with such an all-round high-class selection as Messrs. Farrell and Bloomart.

### Galbraiths Sell Good Clydesdale

Messrs. Alex. Galbraith and Son, of Edmonton, Alta., have just sold to Messrs. Stewart Bros., Cairns, Alta., the outstanding Clydesdale stallion, Winsome Duke, by Royal Favorite, dam Sweet Briar, by Royal Edward. This good horse has won the championship at the Illinois State Fair and has been in the money no less than three times at the Chicago International. He is a proven stock-getter, and his purchasers are to be congratulated on securing the kind of horse which will improve their own stud as well as raise the standard of horse-flesh in their district.

### Good Red Poll Imported

P. J. Hoffman, of Annabell, Sask., has recently bought from the Jean du Luth Farms, Nickerson, Minn., the well-bred herd bull, Jean du Luth Teddy's Model, 3508 (32953). He is sired by the great show bull, Teddy's Best, 32 times a champion, 11 times a grand champion. Teddy's Model is believed to be the only son of Teddy's Best in Canada. The dam of Teddy's Model is J. D. Lady Natts, whose 1917 record of 412 pounds butter fat on her first lactation period has not been surpassed. As a two-year-old she was grand champion in the show ring. In 1919 she was senior champion at Spokane, Vancouver, Yakima and Salem. This royally-bred bull is accompanied by an imported heifer, J. D. Panama Lass, with an equally illustrious ancestry. Mr. Hoffman intends to add a few more good females to his herd.

### Horse Sale at Edmonton Show

One of the large exhibitors at the Edmonton Spring Show will be W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alta. He has at present in his home barn 17 stallions, Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian, all very worthy specimens and several matched teams of

Clydesdale mares. Mr. Hunter has arranged an auction sale for fair week, to be staged close to the exhibition, and such horses as are not disposed of privately before that date will go through this ring. The double attraction will probably assure a large gathering.

### Good Clydesdales in Carman Sale

In addition to our notes of last week on the Clydesdales in the Carman sale, March 24 and 25, there are a couple of real good mares by the Western Canadian champion, Lord Ardwell, by Baron's Pride, namely Jean Ardwell, out of Grace of Allonby, imp., and Frances Ardwell, out of Maud Hamilton. They are a pair of big, broody-looking mares, showing Clydesdale characteristics to a marked degree.

Junette, by Killern Chief, by British Chief, out of Red Clover, imp., scarcely shows the typical femininity of some of the others, but withal she looks well in their company.

A very sweet three-year-old is Mary Hamilton, by Baron Milton II., dam Maud Hamilton. She will mature into a very compact tidy female, with the right kind of feet and legs. Polly Hamilton, rising two years, by the same sire, dam Topsy, by Barney, imp., promises well for a good brood mare. Three stallion colts and one filly, all growthy-looking individuals in good growing condition, make up a stud one regrets to see dispersed, as animals of the stamp of the foregoing are not picked up every day. Clydesdale men will find something worth while at this sale and The Guide fieldman, who looked over the stock a short time ago, can recommend the offering to anyone looking for the right kind of brood mares and stallions.

### Fraser Importation

In our last issue we published a photograph of the sweetly-made Percheron filly, Carnona IV., bred by W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Illinois. We understand that George Fraser, of Tate, Sask., has brought her north in his last importation. Along with her came a couple of yearling stallions, granitons of Carnot, locarpre and Carleux. locarpre is sired by locarno, and he by Carnot, and out of the mare, Iolanthe, twice grand champion mare at the International. locarpre was in the money at the International and stood third at the recent Kansas National Show. A horse of good substance, rare quality and very correct action. He is out of the mare, Empress, by Casino, and Empress was the dam of the first-prize yearling and first-prize weanling at the International in 1912, the same pair of colts winning first for produce of dam, and the younger one in the first prize for get of sire. Her yearling daughter was made junior champion mare and champion American-bred mare.

The other stallion is Carleux, and is out of an especially good, large daughter of Carnot. He is sired by the well-known stallion, Houleux, whose off-spring have made such a remarkable showing in the States during the last few years.

### Wishart Sale

The following information comes to hand relating to the females to be sold at the Wishart sale near Portage, March 19. Quite a few of the two, three, four and five-year-olds are got by Scotty Bryce, imp., by Scottish Crest. These are the 1,700-pound stylish four-year-old Princess-Jean, out of Dalmore Princess. She is the possessor of great underpinning and has all the qualifications of a good show mare. Polly Weston, May 20, 1915, out of Lucy Weston, is a low-set, thick 1,550-pound mare, with breadth of bone and clearness of definition in hocks. Lass of Lochans, July 2, 1918, is a real, good filly, with plenty of size and good, flat, thin bone. Birdy Weston, June 1, 1918, out of Lucy Weston, imp., is also a good stamp of a filly, as is Nellie Leitch, April 15, 1918, out of Minnie Leitch. This last-named filly will have lots of size and is improving right along.

Princess May, April 10, 1918, out of imp. Dalmore Princess, is probably the best of the whole offering, good at the ground and well-topped, she will grow into a big, handsome mare. There are one or two others in the offering, but the foregoing remarks will give some idea of the breeding and quality of Mr. Wishart's stud.

They are the kind to attract lots of buyers and a good snappy sale is looked for. Conveyances will take prospective purchasers from Portage out to the farm. Clark and Cuthbert, of that city will call the sale, and enquiries for further particulars should be sent to them or to the vendor, Mr. Wishart.

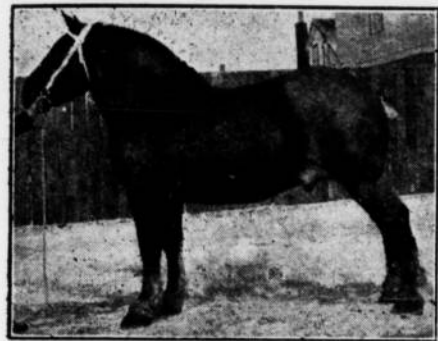
### Dygart's Limited New Importation

Another new importation of good Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares has arrived at the stables of R. F. Dygart Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alta., comprising

some 45 head, made up of 18 Percheron stallions, four of them rising two, six rising three, and the balance four, five and six years old; 12 Belgian stallions, four rising two, four three, three four years old, and an aged horse.

The mares run along from three years up, they are all matched teams and quite a few of them are in foal. The shipment is a very superior one and contains some real good horses, particularly the three-year-old Belgian stallion, Ceylon Caesar, which stood third in his class at the last Chicago International, when Holbert, says the Breeders' Gazette, "secured a signal victory, his three chestnuts lining up one, two, three." Another good one is Boy-cotte, also in the money at the International, and whose dam is a full sister

In the Percherons are some outstanding three-year-old colts, from the Hurderoff Farms, Monticello, Minn., and of which special mention may be made of Kolacia Junior, by the champion Kolacia, the sire of the International reserve grand champion filly, Gloriana. Another good one is Boy-cotte, also in the money at the International, and whose dam is a full sister



**Paul De Montignies.**  
First Prize Belgian Stallion, Regina Winter Fair, 1919. Dr. C. Head.

of the Brandon Winter Fair female champion of last year. Another with the best of type, scale, bone and action is Hercules, a horse which should find a ready purchaser.

The balance are big, outstanding, good horses which should prove useful sires. The horses can be seen at the new barn on Jasper Ave., East, or at one of the stables at the exhibition grounds. There is good service right to both places.

Another importation is booked in a couple of weeks, while a third will arrive about the first of May. Messrs. Dygert are also established at Moose Jaw, Sask.

#### Hereford Female in Fuller Sale

Those on the lookout for good breeding stock of the whiteface brand, should give a little thought to offerings at the Fuller sale at Regina, on March 11. The females comprise Britisher Belle, a show heifer by Britisher Junior. She is an August calf, out of Helma Real, by Beau Real. This is a real good heifer, strong in conformation, color and marking. A particularly good snap already referred to is Emily Fairfax, by Brummell Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, by Perfection, out of Edith Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax. This heifer shows the superior thickness and quality which has made the Fairfax blood popular with Hereford breeders all over the continent. A very sweet heifer is Leona Britisher, by Britisher Junior, out of a Paul Mack cow, and another good one is Nina Britisher, July 20, 1918, by the same sire, out of Miss Nina, by Paul Mack. Another sweet, low-set heifer is Britisher Glory, June 20, 1918, by Britisher Junior, out of Dorothy, by Perfection Fairfax. Among the older females to be offered are Lady Ellen, September 6, 1916, a good breeding cow by Perfection Lad, by Beau Perfection 14th, out of Ellen, by Paul Mack, and Clara Mack, September 26, 1915, by Paul Mack, out of Esther Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, and both bred to Martin Fairfax.

The foregoing are just a few of the good prospects offered in the Fuller sale. The animals represent well-known breeding strains and are of the type preferred by most breeders, especially when buying to reproduce strong stock or to put in a sale of their own. The ages are most suitable and excellent judgment has been exercised in the selection of this consignment. The offering is replete with future usefulness and attractive blood lines, and if any of the readers of The Guide are in the market for Hereford heifers to add to their herd, here is a chance to get just what they want and get them worth the money. This offering is just right to go on and make good in every way. It is with considerable pleasure that we recommend these animals as both the bulls and the older cattle will add strength to any herd, while the open heifers are the very best of material to build upon for future success.

#### Layzell and Parr's New Importation

Layzell and Parr, Calgary, have just received at their barns, Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, a new importation of 86 head of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. The consignment is a real good one and comprises horses of outstanding merit, especially a number from the Singmaster, Keota, Ill., stables, including the Percheron stallion, Mercer, a big, upstanding beautifully-dappled grey, of fine carriage, a well-balanced, strongly-built horse, and a splendid mover.

This horse has 25 first prizes and grand championships to his credit at U.S. state fairs, and he stood third in a remarkably strong aged class at last year's Chicago International. He weighs just now, around 2,300 pounds. Seven others in this shipment are also International prize winners,

among them several sons of the unbeaten champion Lagos, while quite a few of the mares are in foal to this good horse. Among the Belgians is the International grand champion two-year-old, Clarion, of which the Breeders' Gazette in its report of the Chicago show had the following to say. "Two-year-olds numbered 17 and were a strong class. Even as an outstanding winner was found in Clarion, grand champion in Des Moines this season, and finally grand champion at this show. He is a colt which fills a horseman's eye. His contour is cut on the popular pattern of the breed, and he has a masculine front, strong back, beautiful turn fore and aft, hardy joints, cordy cannons, long pasterns, durable feet and flash action." This description fits the colt and it took \$12,000 to bring him to Western Canada. He will stand at stud at a service fee of \$150 at Layzell and Parr's farm at Shepard, this season.

Others of the Belgians are colts by the \$47,500 Farceur, while some of the females, which as a whole display a strong combination of femininity, constitution, muscle, bone and quality, are bred to this well known horse. This importation will have a wide appeal to farmers and breeders; the influence of such blood as possessed by some of the stallions and mares should have a far-reaching effect in Western Canada, while the shipment as a whole possesses size, quality, clean, sound limbs and are good actors.

#### Horse Sale at Bull Show

In addition to the regular horse show and bull sale, the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association will hold a sale of pure-bred stallions and mares on Friday, March 26, of Horse Show Week, in the Horse Show Building, Victoria Park. The sales rules' committee met a few days ago and made some important revisions in the rules to govern this sale. Committees from each of the breed societies represented by horses in the sale will act as sifting committees and cull out undesirable animals. To protect the purchaser, the seller will be required to make affidavit at the time of entry, giving percentage of foals produced by stallions and the record of foals born to mares. The association is trying to do everything possible to protect both buyer and seller. The entry fee will be \$4.00 for each animal and entries close February 23.

All entry forms and rules may be obtained from the secretary of the Alberta Livestock Associations, E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary.

#### Regina Expects \$100,000 Sale

If the number and quality of the entries for the Regina Cattle Sale is any criterion, the Association Sale to be held in Regina, on March 10, 11 and 12, will be one of the most successful ever held in Western Canada. In spite of the fact that the entries have been raised, and that the committee have been more strict in eliminating aged animals and inferior stock, there is a heavier entry list than at any previous sale in the province.

#### Horse Prices in Alberta

At the sale of the show Clydesdale geldings, owned by P. Burns and Co., Calgary, Alta., held on the 19th of last month, only the leaders of their well-known six-horse team were disposed of. The Tudesco Ranching Co., Irricana, through Peter Welsh, bought for \$470 the prize-winning bay gelding, Jim, six years old, weighing 1,800 pounds, sold to Burns and Co., by Will Grant, Regina. The good registered mare, Springbank Queen, eight years old, weighing 1,800 pounds, sired by Prospero, and winner of the agricultural class, at Calgary, for three years in succession, went to F. Dumford, Calgary, for \$500.

The other four geldings, making up the swing and leader teams, were not sold. A team of grade Belgians, mare and gelding, showing some evidence of wear and tear, brought \$705 from the Tudesco

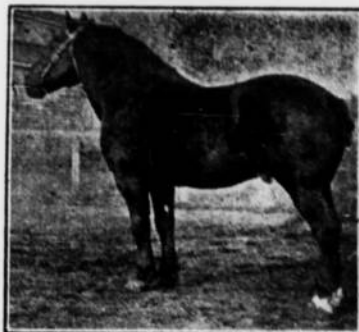


**Gainford Belle.**  
Two-year-old Shorthorn Heifer. First Prize at most western shows in 1919.  
J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

Ranching Co., while the same firm purchased two grade Percheron teams, each containing a grade stallion for \$595 and \$500.

M. Pekoff, Rosburn, Man., purchased a number of the hackney geldings at comparatively low prices, while W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, got the well-known champion heavyweight hunter, Alberta Boy, for \$305. The same purchaser also secured another hackney, and Robt. Thompson, Calgary, got a snap on the prize-winning hackney, Lady Canada, at \$195. An outstanding, growthy, Clydesdale colt of good breeding, owned by Alex. Ingram, Calgary, and second in his class at last year's summer fair, sold cheap at the close of the sale to Thomas Cronie, Calgary, for a trifle over \$300. At Edmonton at an auction sale on February 21, a fairly good, well-matched team of Clydesdale mares, albeit lacking a little in size, were sold to go to British Columbia, for \$631.

## Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares



**STAR II.**—First in Four-year-old Percheron Class at Calgary Spring Show, 1919, and First in Aged Class and Reserve Grand Champion at Edmonton Spring Show, 1919.

We have just received at our  
Edmonton Barns

### 45 Head

of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. We have Stallions from Yearlings up. Among the Percherons are several extra good, coming three-year-old Blacks and Greys, including

#### KOIKOT

Black Grey, weighing a ton, winner at several of the largest State Fairs and Prize winner at Chicago International.

#### HERCULES

Black, coming three years old and weighing 2,100 pounds. Prize winner at Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs.

#### KOLACIA, Jr.

Coming two years old, weighs 1,800 pounds. Second in class at Iowa State Fair and First at Minnesota, 1919. Our Belgians are also very strong.

#### CEYLON'S CEASAR

Coming four years old, sorrel, weighing 2,100 pounds. Prize winner at Chicago International of 1919.

#### MASTOC DE BRUGES

Weights 2,300 pounds, an imported stallion with great quality and substance, and a proved sire. We have a number of well-matched teams of Percheron and Belgian mares at reasonable prices. Our guarantee gives our customers absolute protection. Our insurance contract protects our customers from all loss in case of death or accident. Time given to responsible parties and will accept either cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value. Inspection invited.

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EDMONTON, ALTA.

P.O. Box 205

## HUNTER'S HORSES

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS  
also REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES

One Clydesdale stallion rising five years old, two rising four, six rising three years. Six Percheron stallions rising three years. Two real good Belgian stallions. Sure breeders. Several matched teams of Clydesdale mares.

These horses are all good stuff. See them at my stable at Olds, Alta., till Edmonton Spring Show, March 29 to April 3, when what remains will be sold at auction at that show. Rock-bottom prices. All bargains.

**W. W. HUNTER, Olds, Alta.**

Calgary-Edmonton  
C.P.R. Line.

## Percheron Stallions

We have Ten (10) Stallions, rising two, three, four and five years

all sired by the great JUREUR, and out of some of our best mares (some of which are imported, and others are sired by the great Champion CARNOT, No. 66666); none of this lot have been properly developed, on account of there having been little or no pasture and crop in this district for the past three years—but, the breeding is there. They are now offered at very low prices for cash. Write us for full particulars. JUREUR is dead, and there will be no more of his get when this lot are disposed of.

**The J. C. Drewry Estate, Cowley, Alta.**



## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

A few SHORTHORN Females for Sale, also Two Good CLYDESDALE Mares.

Apply—LORNE C. WILKIN, Myrtle P.O., Man.

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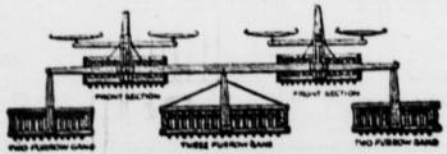
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Also All Sizes for Plows.

You can save days on your field work and prevent soil drifting. Send for particulars of the packer with the green rings.

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guarantee: Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Pores, Ulcers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston Ont.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Twelve-horse Team Plowing. All Horses with Good Footing and No Side Draft.

## The Big Horse Outfit

Continued from Page 8

When it comes from the factory the weeder is a small tool eight feet wide and may be used with one or two horses. To adapt it to use in large fields five of these are used together, using stub tongues to a wide draw-bar made by splicing together two by ten planks. This draw-bar is supported by three wooden wheels 18 inches in diameter, made from two thicknesses of two-inch lumber. The driver uses an ordinary harrow cart and drives his horses abreast.

### The Basic Operation

Plowing is the most important of all the operations in preparing land for cropping. The result of careless work in discing, harrowing or cultivating may be largely remedied by going over the land again with the disc or the harrow as the case may require, but a poor job of plowing is less easily mended. Furrows of unequal width and uneven depth throw the land into ridges that no ordinary amount of subsequent surface cultivation can obliterate, so that seed is sown at varying depths and an irregular stand secured. Poor plowing is always expensive, while first-class plowing, even if more expensive in the first instance is ultimately the most profitable.

Without disputing the fact that much good plowing is done with engines, it is conceded by those who have used both engines and horses extensively that the best plowing is done with horses. The cost per acre at which plowing may be done depends not only on such factors as condition of the land, the depth of the plowing, the season of the year, size of fields and the kind of power, but to a large extent upon the manner of utilizing the power. It will be conceded that most engine plowing is done more cheaply than that done with a walking plow and two horses in charge of a man. When the number of horses is increased to six with a gang plow the advantage may still be in favor of the engine, but when eight or ten horses on a three-furrow plow in charge of one man turn over eight acres per day, the shoe is on the other foot. If the horses are hitched to secure maximum efficiency not only is the expense less than with an engine but the work is done better.

### Tandem Hitches and Side Draft

A hitch with four, six or eight horses abreast that is satisfactory for most farm implements cannot be used for plowing as it would involve either the placing of several of the horses on the plowed land or a considerable side draft on the plow. Horses walking on the newly-plowed land are placed at a great disadvantage on account of the poor footing, and side draft on the plow should be avoided on account of the waste of power involved. Just how much power is wasted has long been a disputed point but it has lately been

very thoroughly tested out through the use of a dynamometer by Prof. E. A. White, of the Illinois Experiment Station.

The pull required to operate a gang plow with four horses hitched abreast was accurately measured and tested at various points of attachment of the plow. Subsequently on the same day, in the same field, using the same driver, horses and plow tests were made with the teams hitched with one pair in front of the other. These tests carefully checked proved that side draft caused a waste of power ranging from 15 to 35 per cent. This was entirely eliminated when the teams were hitched tandem—one pair behind the other, as only then was it possible to secure a straight line of draft. The difference between four horses hitched abreast and the two pairs tandem was found to be approximately 25 per cent., or, in other words, with the four horses abreast and none on the plowed land the driver was wasting the power of one horse besides crowding his animals and heating inside horses. With the same horses hitched tandem the plows pulled 25 per cent. lighter, no power was wasted, the horses were spread well apart and exposed alike to the breeze, crowding was eliminated and the danger of horses trampling one another on turns was removed.

The hitch evolved by Prof. White after investigating the various hitches in use, is known as the White Multiple Hitch, and is based on a well-established principle of mechanics, pulleys being used as equalizers. We have not used this hitch as it has only lately been placed on the market, but from descriptions and illustrations seen recently, we believe they would give perfect satisfaction. They are made and sold by the Multiple Hitch Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

We have been using tandem hitches for some time to a limited extent and the advantage became so evident that last summer they were adopted for all our plowing. Three-bottom, 42-inch gangs were used with eight, ten or 12 horses, according to the condition of the land. The horses were hitched in pairs and lever equalizers of two types were used. Whether using eight, ten or 12 horses the lead team only is controlled by lines, the others being tied in and bucked back so that it is impossible for them either to get out of their places or to pull more or less than their share of the load.

### An Adaptable Hitch

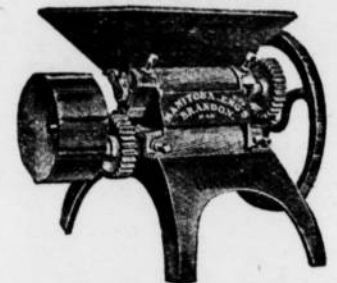
The accompanying drawing illustrates a simple and easily-made hitch that can readily be adopted to a six, eight or ten-horse team or extended to use with 12. The equalizers are made of 2x6 hardwood and are 20 inches long from centre to centre of outside holes. All the holes are bored in the middle of the evener which, when in operation, stands



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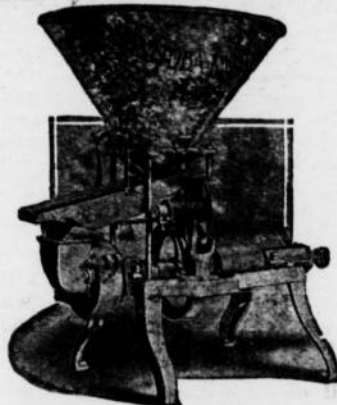
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in a vertical rather than a horizontal position. In eveners No. 1—next the plow—the holes are bored so that the rear team has 16 inches against four inches for the other four teams. A chain extends from the bottom hole of the eveners to the middle hole of the one next ahead, which is divided one to three, or five inches to 15 inches. The next eveners is bored one to two or six-and-two-thirds to 13 1-3, and the next one ahead equalizes between the lead team and the one immediately behind it. All the chains are of equal length and should be as short as possible with sufficient room for the teams to walk comfortably.

When only eight horses are to be used the eveners next the plow is dropped off, and if six are to be used the next one as well is dropped. If the intention is to drive 12, all of those shown will be required and another one added next the plow. This one would be divided five to one, or three-and-one-third inches to 16 2-3 inches. In stringing out horses in this way it may at times be necessary or advisable to give certain teams slightly more or less than their fair share of the load. For example, it is usually found advisable to have as a lead team a free walking pair that may be somewhat lighter than the average of the teams. If desired this team may be favored by boring the eveners to give them the "long half." Similarly the team next the plow may be heavier than the average and well able to take care of more than their share of the load. The eveners could be bored accordingly—instead of having 16 inches to four inches for the other teams they could be given 15 1/2 or 15 1/4 inches, which would materially increase their load.

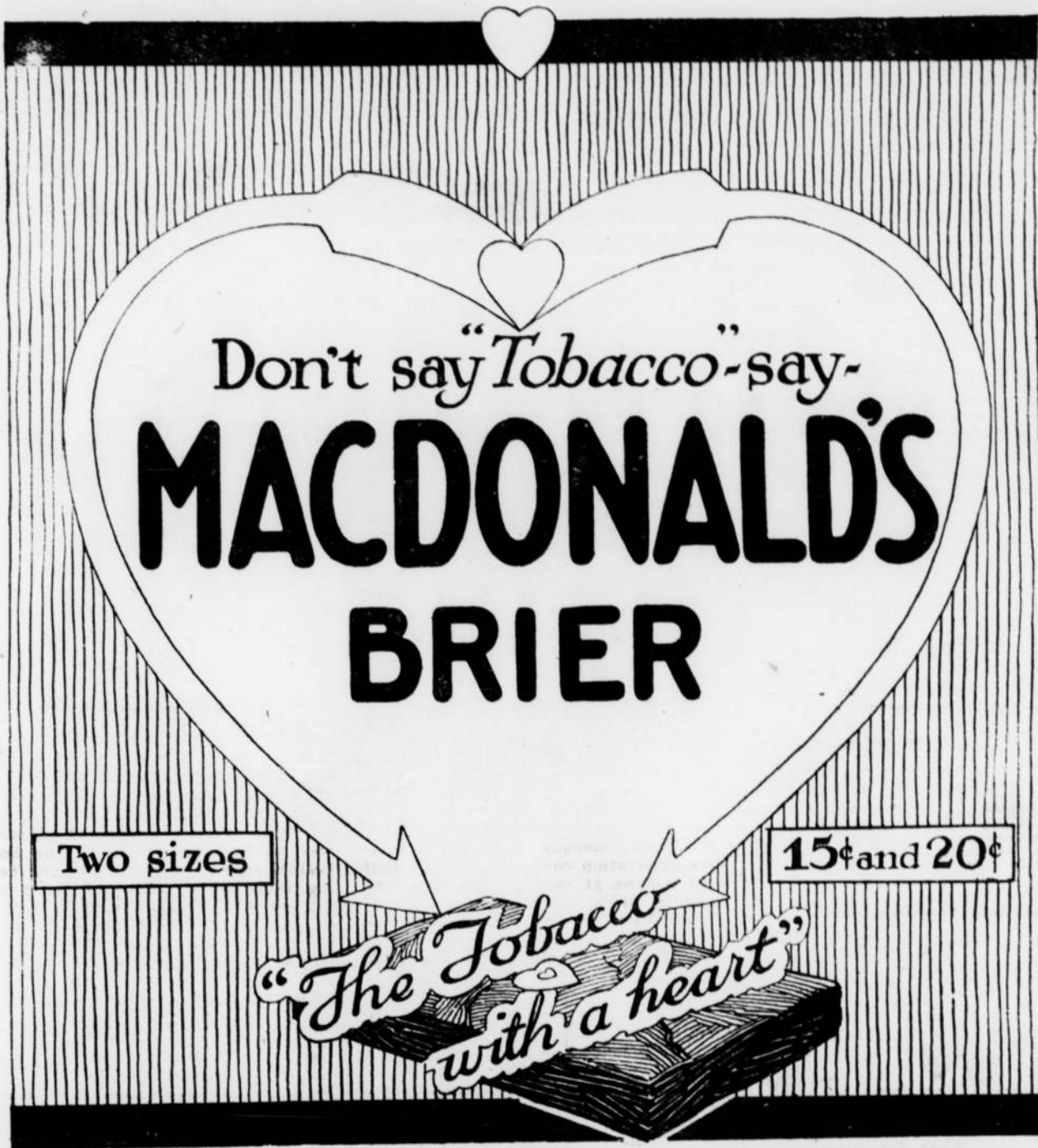
One of the objections to this particular type of equalizer for a tandem is that the pull of each team being from the upper end of the short vertical eveners the traces are thrown too high for most effective draught. The correct angle from the shoulder is recognized as being 15 degrees, and if the load is raised the team works at a disadvantage. This can be overcome to a large extent by attaching weights to the equalizers to keep them at the correct angle. The White Multiple Hitch already referred to, makes use of weights for this purpose.

#### Control

To use this or any other tandem hitch to the best advantage it will be found necessary to have each team controlled by tying in and bucking back that it may work most effectively. The lead team only is controlled by lines which pass through rings on the inside of the bridles of the other horses. The tying in is effected by fastening a halter or tie chain from the bit of the off-horse to the whiffletree or tug ring of the near horse ahead of it. The near horse is similarly tied to the off-horse ahead. The object of bucking back is to prevent a knee horse or team pulling ahead out of place and by so doing secure a limited advantage on the lever equalizers. (It is to minimize this difference in leverage that all the holes on the eveners are bored in the centre of the 2x6 instead of near the edge as in ordinary doubletrees). Bucking back also steadies the teams by automatically checking any team that attempts to change the pace.

The bucking back may be done with one short line or rope running from the inside of the bit to about the centre of the draw chain of the teams ahead. Where the team is in the right pulling position the buckline with the slack out of it is snapped in the chain. If the team attempts to get too far ahead the end of the eveners in which they are pulling will move forward and the end to which the chain is attached goes back, thus pulling on the buck line and bringing the team again into its proper position. A double line, i.e., from each side of the bit, is an improvement on this, the two joining near the back-band like an ordinary line and being attached to the chain as above described.

Another hitch—the "Shandona"—that we have used quite extensively for plowing has some advantage over the one just described. The equalizers work horizontally as illustrated and it is easier to keep the traces at the correct angle from the horses' shoulders. There is also, our experience has shown, less chance for "slackers" to profit by



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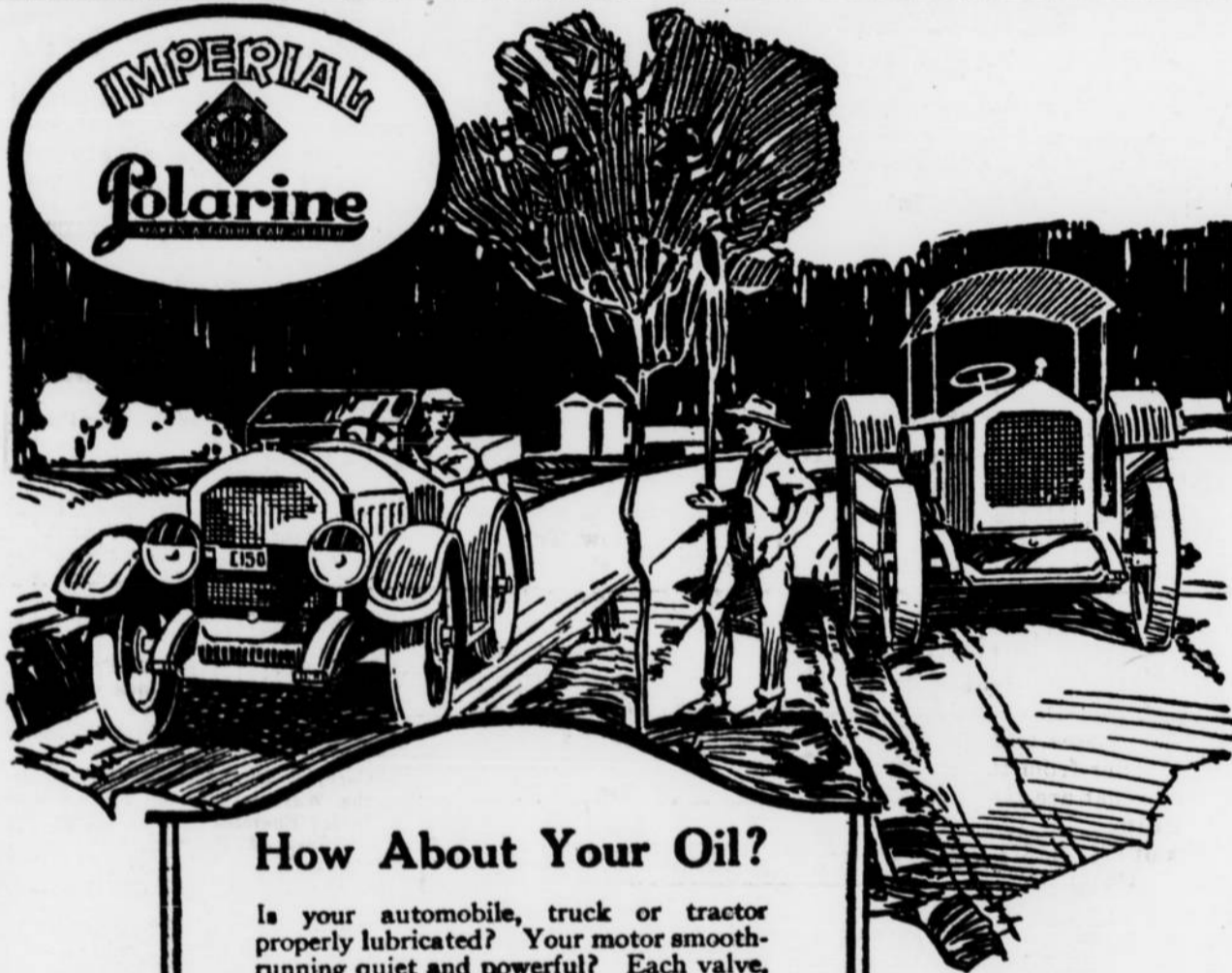
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## The Grain Growers' Guide

hanging back. It is somewhat more expensive to make, some blacksmith work being required, but this probably is more than made up in the increased efficiency. The same methods of driving and controlling the horses are used with both.

Reference has already been made to the advantages of working horses on the plow strung out in pairs instead of bunched together. Those who have tried the former method know how real these advantages are. The horses work freer, cooler and immediately ahead of their work so that they not only do better work but also with an expenditure of less nervous and muscular energy. They become accustomed to the new method of driving in a day, and, like the teamsters, greatly prefer it. After a day or two's work it is seldom that they get their feet over the draw chains. They swing around at the ends on the wide headlands without jostling or crowding and with no danger of trampling one another.

The cost of plowing is reduced through each teamster controlling more horses all working at maximum efficiency.

### As to Express and Telegraph

More than one correspondent of The Guide has asked for information in regard to the express and telegraph companies which in the past have been subsidiary to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern railway companies. The full information in regard to them is as follows:—

When the Dominion government took over the Canadian Northern railway system it took over also the Canadian Northern express system. The Canadian Northern telegraph system was taken over several years ago by the Great North Western telegraph company which has also operated the telegraph lines of the Grand Trunk since the beginning of the Grand Trunk system in Canada. The Dominion government has taken over the majority of the stock in the Great North Western system which gives it control of the Canadian Northern system; and when the Grand Trunk is taken over the G.N.W. telegraph lines on that system will also be taken over, and Canada will then own all the G.N.W. telegraph mileage in the Dominion except that which is off the railway lines. The express company subsidiary to the Grand Trunk is the Canadian Express, which in past years has been divided into Canadian Express East and Canadian Express West, the latter being the Grand Trunk Pacific express system. When the Dominion government took over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system under a receivership arrangement it took over also the Canadian Express West and the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph system. The Canadian Express East will, of course, be taken over when the Dominion takes over the Grand Trunk system.

### A Call to Action

By M. Reynolds.

The provinces are lining up, the day is near at hand,  
When the warwhoop of the Interests will be heard throughout the land;  
And if any careless voters think the battle's nearly won,  
They should abandon that idea—a most erroneous one.

The hirelings in the public press, will rally to the aid  
Of the Profiteers and Pirates, and endeavour to persuade  
The electors into voting for the policy which filled,  
The cities with the discontents, and left the land untilled.

A campaign fund of very large dimensions has been formed;  
The stuff will flow like water, and the cities will be stormed  
By noisy, glib-tongued orators who have acquired some fame,  
By a readiness of repartee in the High Protection game.

So be on guard, ye workers! On the men who plow and plant  
Will rest the heavy burden of disposing of the cant,  
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## Crop Production in Western Canada

By JOHN BRACKEN

This book combines the practical experience as a successful farmer, the best agricultural education afforded in this country and years of training as an experimentalist and investigator of crop production on the prairies.

### ALL Things about ALL Crops

Crop Production in Western Canada is a complete encyclopedia on all crops grown on the average Western Canadian farm, as a glance at the table of contents on the right will show. To illustrate the point, let us consider what he says about wheat alone.

Why is it the most highly-esteemed food plant amongst those people whose standard of living is the highest? Why does wheat bread "rise"? Where is the world's wheat crop grown? Where does Canada stand amongst wheat-producing countries? What do we know of wheat in ancient times? What are the different classes and types of wheat? Wherein do the Durum wheats differ from the bread wheat? How do they compare in yield? What are the comparative milling and baking qualities of the different varieties of wheat? Why are the Blue-stem wheats of the Dakotas not suitable for Western Canada? What methods are adopted in improving wheat? How may purity and vigor be maintained? Under what conditions should "stubble in" wheat never be practiced? Is sub-soiling wheat land in dry districts of any value in overcoming drought? On what soils does manure give best results? When is early seeding of wheat desirable? Late seeding? Heavy seeding? Light seeding? How can the farmer judge when to cut his wheat? How should a stack be built to shed water perfectly? What are the specifications for the various grades of wheat? How may Hessian fly, cut and wire worm, and other insect enemies of wheat be held in check? What is a good recipe for gopher poison? What is the difference between loose and covered smut of wheat and how may each be controlled? How can rust, in a measure, be controlled? Is wheat scab a dangerous disease? What percentage of the wheat crop of the West falls into the different grades? What has been the average price of wheat for the last 20 years?

The answers to these and many other questions that arise in connection with the growing of wheat are answered in the chapter on this great cereal or elsewhere in the book. It contains similar information on each of the other grain crops grown in the West—oats, barley, rye, flax and peas, as well as on pasture and hay crops, roots, potatoes and corn.

Contains 16 chapters—each one brimful of practical information based on investigations and experiments conducted over many years by one of the foremost authorities on field crops on the continent. It contains 423 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type, and is relieved by over 175 descriptive illustrations and tables. The book is not only an authoritative text book but is also written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average Western Canadian farm. This book is written in Western Canada by a western man, for the farmers of the West. It is based solely upon investigations, experiments and observations conducted in the Canadian West over a period of many years.

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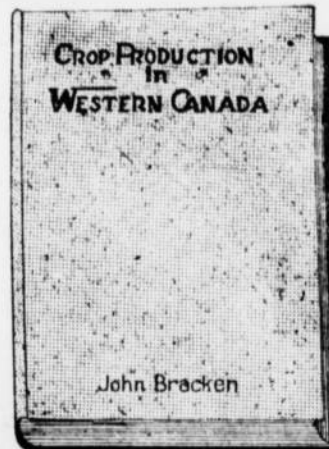
An efficiency engineer is a highly trained specialist in the business world. He is the product of years of training and study. He must combine the latest science and the most workable practice and apply them to solve the problems he meets. He is paid fabulous sums for his time and he is worth it. The brainiest business men of the world buy his services. Clever as they are, they know he, in his particular line, brings to bear on their problems new thoughts that they have never thought, and probably never will think of.

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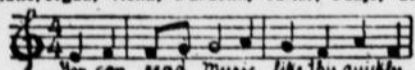
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# Religion and Life

A Modern Christian and His Religion—By Rev. H. D. Rauns

I HAVE been reading with much interest and profit A Labrador Doctor, the autobiography of Dr. Grenfell, the well-known doctor and Christian worker among Labrador fishermen. The book is a valuable record of a great modern Christian who has done and will still do, valiant service for Christ and men. I wish all my readers could read this book. It would delight them and quicken the pulse of Christian service wherever it was read. But whether you can or not, I want to introduce to you Dr. Grenfell's confession of faith contained in the final chapter of the book, entitled, My Religious Life.

As I read this particular chapter, I could not help but notice a striking similarity between its ideas and outlook and those placed before readers in the last two articles on Reality in Religion. In places so striking is their likeness that I might be accused of plagiarism unless I said that Dr. Grenfell's chapter was unknown to me until after both articles were in the printer's hands. But what Dr. Grenfell says so well buttresses from a worthier quarter what I have been trying to say—and also introduces new matter—that I want us to listen to Dr. Grenfell. Those who know his life story—and who doesn't?—will accord to him the right to a hearing.

In this chapter, My Religious Life, Dr. Grenfell analyses very acutely and interestingly his religious life from his boyhood up. The child of devout parents, raised in Anglican circles, with English public school mental environment, he tells us of his early lack of interest in religion because he fancied there was no possibility of association between it and his athletic interests. He cannot imagine Jesus Christ in flannels! So for a time religion does not grip him. Then comes the call to confirmation when he was a boy of 14 at Marlborough school. Dr. Grenfell here shows what he thinks could be the value of confirmation to a boy, but implies a criticism he does not express absolutely by saying that the principal thing he remembers about it was the annoyance of having to "swat" the catechism!

Apparently, the future Labrador doctor's first real knowledge of religion came from contact with the great evangelist, D. L. Moody. Moody helped him to see himself as "an unprofitable servant," and to be ashamed. "He started me working for all I was worth and made religion real fun—a new field brimming with opportunities." The only trouble at this stage was that because light had come to him along evangelical lines, he fancied it must necessarily come to all in the same way. "The evangelical, to my mind, had the monopoly of infallible truth." Later he came to be much broader in outlook and more tolerant in spirit, but he declares that today he understands intolerance and dogmatism in others because he went through that phase himself.

Later, as his religious life developed, he came to be distrustful of any dogmatic statement of religion as designed to present the whole truth about the religious life. The experience of life taught him that no one school of religious thought and expression, held a monopoly of the grace of God. "Summing up the evidence of men's Christ-likeness by their characters, as I look back down my long list of loved and honored helpers and friends, I am certainly safe in saying that I, at least, should judge that no section of Christ's Church has any monopoly of Christ's spirit, and that I should like infinitely less to be examined on my own dogmatic theology than I should 35 years ago."

Dr. Grenfell sees clearly that dogma, about which some people worry themselves and others so much, matters very little. A truly Christian spirit and a truly Christian character are matters of tremendously greater import. This Christian spirit and this Christian character can and do exist along with greater or less divergence in matters of doctrinal statement. This modern

Christian, who has lived the Christian life of unselfish service for Christ and men has come to honor all his fellow Christians and to learn to work with them. This is one of the finest lessons of this chapter and one that many men and women in the churches need. Even in these latter days of enlightenment there is far too much narrow and bitter intolerance abroad. We worship labels. Some even who fancy themselves wonderfully broad, have invented a new label called "union," and transferred their allegiance to it. Dr. Grenfell would tell us that there is no merit in any brand of exclusiveness whatever.

Here is what he says on that score: "I am writing of my religion. There was a time when I could work with only one section of the Church of God. Thank God, it was a very brief period, but I weep for it just the same. Now I can not only work with any section but worship with them also. If there is any error in their intellectual attitudes it is to God they stand, not to me. To me, he is the best Christian who 'judges not.' To claim a monopoly of the Christian religion for any church, looked at from the point of view of following Jesus Christ, is ridiculous." To which we say, Amen!

Dr. Grenfell is just as emphatic when he comes to deal with narrowness of attitude regarding the conduct of life and religion. "To me, enforced asceticism, vows of celibacy, denunciation of pleasures innocent in themselves, intellectual monopoly of interpretation of things past or present, are travesties of common sense, which is to me the Voice within. Not being a philosopher, I do not classify it, but I listen to it because I believe it to be the voice of God."

The three great fundamentals of Dr. Grenfell's positive faith, are, the following of Jesus Christ as the real adventure of life, the assurance of a real and personal relationship between God and man and the belief in eternal life. In those three central verities you have the faith of the Labrador doctor—and a mighty fine faith at that. At any rate, it is the faith that has made this red-blooded man a modern apostle of Jesus Christ, bringing healing and light amidst disease and darkness, as did his Master before him.

I like the manly way in which he confesses his faith in Christ as the light which has guided his steps throughout the years. "Feeble and devious as my own footsteps have been since my decision to follow Jesus Christ, I believe more than ever that this is the only real adventure of life. No step in life do I even compare with that in permanent satisfaction. I deeply regret that I did not take it earlier. . . . If there is one thing about which I never have any question, it is that the decision and the endeavor to follow the Christ does for me what nothing else on earth can. Without stultifying our reason, it develops all that makes men Godlike." A noble passage.

The doctor's faith in immortality is largely a grand intuition. He tells of standing by many deathbeds and feeling that the spirits of those who departed never died at all. "I am sure that there is no real death. Death is no argument against, but rather for, life. Eternal life is the complement of all my unsatisfied ideals; and experience teaches me that the belief in it is a greater incentive to be useful and good than any other that I know." Such a simple faith in immortality, devoid of the fantastic elements so often associated with the after-life in these days, is refreshing and inspiring.

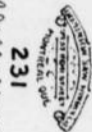
In short, I fancy we can sum up this fine-spirited, large-hearted Christian physician's faith in one sentence: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." I don't think Dr. Grenfell would object to the summary. To some of us that creed in little contains all the law and the prophets. We want no other creed for life or death.

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# The Countrywoman

## Parliament Opens

**B**Y the time our readers receive this copy of *The Guide* the federal parliament will have opened. To women, without a doubt, the most important legislation to be brought down will be the new elections act. Many rumors have been published concerning the contents of the bill. Among others is that the lists used will be new Dominion lists. The Council of Agriculture has recently placed a new plank in its platform, and this plank has received the unanimous endorsement of four provincial conventions of farmers and farm women, asking that under the new elections bill the lists used should be those of the province.

The government of the province is not the government that framed that infamous War Time Elections Act, but there are enough of that government in the present government to give it the complexion of the former. New lists were compiled for that election by enumerators, and almost every polling subdivision has its story to tell of the compiling of those lists. It must be remembered that the present government is framing this elections act with the possibility of an immediate general election.

The strongest organized opposition to the government may be expected to come from the three prairie provinces where the New National Policy movement is gaining such momentum. These three provinces contain the largest percentage of alien-born citizens, men and women, of any of the provinces of the Dominion. In view of the By-elections Act of last summer, and the persistent rumors that the new elections act will incorporate the main features of that act, it is evident that an attempt will be made to make the qualifications for enfranchisement such that many of the citizens of the West will fail to qualify. This can most easily and with the least pain to the government be done on the new electorate, the women. For that reason it behooves every woman who has in her heart the seed of liberty and freedom to guard and keep her inalienable right as a British subject to the franchise. It would be well to secure a copy of the bill when it is printed and watch carefully the progress of that bill in the House. It is likely to be the most important legislation before parliament and ample opportunity will be given through the press to study that progress.

## Alberta House Opens

At time of writing the Alberta legislature has been convened for some days. Speaking of the speech from the throne, The Albertan says: "In this country the speech from the throne is usually more interesting for what it omits than for what it contains." The news dispatch from Edmonton to the Morning Albertan summarizes the speech as follows:—

"1. The government had a tidy surplus of the revenue over expenditure for the year 1919, the first time that it has escaped the deficit mark for the last five or six years. Further than a pleasant smile that conditions have turned on the right side for the year, no details are given, but there is no law against surmising that the abnormal and unexpected liquor profits go some distance in bringing about this financial happiness.

"2. The government announces that it will continue to hope for the restoration of the natural resources for the provinces. It gives no reason for the hope that is in it, if it has any hope at all, but it announces that it has not forgotten the incident and that it will take a prod at the Dominion government again during the session.

"3. It announces that it will embark on a considerable amount of capital expenditure, which it curtailed during the war. It will start in on the extension of the telephone system and on the building of much-needed educational buildings.

"4. The government refers to some changes which it intends to make in the Irrigation Act, but furnishes no details.

## Four Matters Omitted

"As if to excuse itself for taking the public so much into its confidence, the speech then proceeds to pass along with no reference to four matters of unusual importance, which will receive more consideration during the session than the rest of the speech.

"1. Not a word is said about the railway situation in the north country.

"2. Not a word is said about the industrial conferences attended so faithfully by Hon. C. R. Mitchell, of interest to Alberta and to the rest of the known world.

"3. Not a word is said about the enforcement of the prohibition enactment or proposed amendments to the

tlicable method of reducing mortality in maternity cases. The hospital rate should not exceed three cents per acre.

## Teachers' Commission Reports

The report of the commission which was appointed last summer by the Manitoba government to investigate the causes for the shortage of teachers in Manitoba has been published. The report points out that the situation in Manitoba is a part and parcel of the condition existing all over North America. "In New York," the report states, "one would expect that there should be no difficulty in keeping its teaching force up to full strength, and

mum affects almost entirely women teachers. The difficulties which have emerged and which confront the commission are so numerous and varied that, the report states, it is a hopeless task in a report such as this to adequately provide a remedy. If conditions throughout the province were uniform, then the fixing of a minimum salary would not be a difficult matter.

The commission feels that its work is almost entirely preparatory work and has come to the conclusion that whatever recommendations are made could only be temporary and tentative, and some other method must be devised by which the question of salaries and schedules can be permanently and definitely fixed and revised from time to time.

## Permanent Teachers' Board

The specific suggestion is in the appointment of a permanent board. The report reads: "We would advise the appointment of a permanent board, to be called the board of reference, or some other suitable title, to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, on the recommendation of the minister of education, and to consist of three persons, as follows: (a) A representative of the school trustees of the province; (b) a representative of the school teachers of the province; (c) a disinterested person to be chairman of the board. This might be authorized and empowered somewhat as follows: (a) To ascertain and declare and make orders relative to standards of minimum wages for teachers; (b) to ascertain and declare what are reasonable increases to be allowed to teachers as a recognition of successful teaching experience and to make orders relative thereto, and to fix such increases; (c) to hold such investigation into all cases where it is made to appear to the board upon complaint of any person or organization that a disagreement between teachers and trustees has arisen, or wherever the board has reason to believe that such a disagreement is likely to arise, and to make such report thereon as seems to be just and reasonable, having regard to all the interest involved in such disputes and the special circumstances existing, or likely to come into existence, in the matter affected."

The report concludes with the statement that the placing of the profession on a proper footing is a matter of great difficulty and can only be done step by step and tentatively by a permanent body closely in touch with the situation and with power to adjust as circumstances would warrant.

The commissioners make the suggestion that this board should fix a minimum of \$950 for third-class certificates and \$1,050 for second-class certificates.

## Health Work in B.C.

In British Columbia comprehensive arrangements are being made by the provincial health department for the enforcement of the act passed last session for the elimination of infectious diseases and especially of venereal disease.

The government, through the provincial board of health, will take charge of all indigent cases. Existing laboratories will be placed at the disposal of the municipalities and of all physicians. A provincial laboratory will be established here and in Vancouver and a fixed yearly sum will be assessed against the municipalities for its maintenance.

The government will establish venereal clinics, paying the salaries and providing the equipment and remedies. All indigent cases will be referred to the government clinic for treatment. The government laboratory will also undertake the examination of water and milk, and of suspected cases of diphtheria, typhoid and tuberculosis.

In addition to contributions from the municipalities, the laboratories will receive a grant from the government and from the cities where they are located, and will make a charge to the hospitals for work done.



## The Spell of Story-book Land

Margaret Minaker

There's a land that is not in the atlas,  
'Tis a wonderful place to roam,  
Yet children may go there in safety,  
It's never too distant from home.  
So I'll tell you the secret passage—  
You pick out a quiet nook,  
You lie on a magic carpet,  
And stick your nose in a book.

What fairies and giants you see there!  
But they never would harm you, my dear.  
There are pirates and monkeys, and tigers,  
You may visit with never a fear.  
Now I've told you the open sesame,  
You may often go there for a look—  
Just lie on a magic carpet,  
And stick your nose in a book.

legislation, or the suggested referendum on interprovincial traffic in liquor.

"4. Not a word is said about proportional representation or election divisions and conditions in the province."

## Obligatory Medical Inspection

To make the physical inspection of school children by public health nurses obligatory next year, and universal in the province within three years, is the objective of Hon. A. G. McKay, minister of public health for Alberta, as outlined by him in an address in Calgary recently. Mr. McKay stated that it would not be possible to make inspection obligatory upon the districts this year, but he felt confident that the work of the nurses would be such that in 1921 the demand for their services would be so compelling that in no locality would it be possible to resist it. The municipal hospital of the near future—to take as a typical case that of Hanna—would consist of an institution supplied with two or three district nurses and one or two attendants who would be specially trained and sent out to give needed assistance and advice in respect to maternity cases. "No mother ought to be compelled to leave her children behind unless she knows that while she is in hospital her children will be cared for," said Mr. McKay.

This year he hoped to attach to all hospitals a short course, which would include two months in an agricultural school where the attendants would have special instruction in kitchen economy. "Localization and multiplication in hospitals," he prescribed as the prac-

yet in February, 1919, in 278 of the schools of the city, 19,901 registered pupils reporting at schools received absolutely no instruction."

Continuing, the report states: "In Manitoba when school opened at the beginning of September, 1919, there were about 200 schools unable to operate because of the shortage of teachers, but most of these were placed in operation during the next three or four weeks. During the first 11 months of 1919 the department of education issued 337 permits to fill the gap. The latest figures available show that on December 1, 1919, the number of permits in force was 259. The migration to Saskatchewan and Alberta is to a large extent caused, in the opinion of the commission, by the larger salaries paid in those provinces."

Under the heading of "recommendations" the report states:—

"Your commissioners have had several suggestions for improving the conditions of the teaching profession and standardizing the profession as nearly as possible, and it would be well to dispose of them in the first instance, as they fall within the jurisdiction of trustees, and departmental bodies respectively."

The report then discusses the question of teachers' residences; better professional training of teachers; establishment of a pension fund; the establishment of a salary schedule; and the organization of municipal school boards.

With regard to the evidence for a minimum salary for teachers in the public schools, the commission has been faced with this fact—that such a mini-

# Spring Styles Varied

## Fuller Skirts---Shorter Sleeves

**T**HE spring styles usually show what the trend for the year will be, and skirts slightly fuller, and sleeves short, above the elbow, are being worn. This, of course, make the kimono model popular.

The straight chemise model, a style which has been a boon to many, looks as if it were to be superseded by fussy clothes showing hip draperies, apron effects, flounced skirts bordered in ribbon ruchings and frills of net or tulle around the neckline and sleeve. The severity of the past few years will take on these frills and furbelows gladly, especially the younger generation. What can be daintier than the young miss gown in a becoming frilly dress, with an adorable sash, and a big hat to complete the costume?

Some of the styles shown in the shops take us back to our grandmothers time, so quaint are they in line. Accordion-pleated skirts, deep girdles and Eton effects make wonderfully stunning models, easily developed and especially becoming to the young miss. Separate blouses are still popular, the printed georgettes and voiles lending themselves to these models beautifully. Separate coats show a tendency



988

9160  
9195

9154

9087  
91689159  
91139193  
9138

toward the more fitted effects, and the postillion cape is seen on coats for the spring. Pockets appear, but not as conspicuous as former seasons, and the sleeves have ample fullness at the wrist.

Hats are all shapes, small and large, showing the brim deliberately turned back from the face. Such are the few words in favor of spring, and the models here shown are practical and easily developed.

Ladies' Coat, No. 9193, is cut in 30 or 32-inch length, comes in ten sizes, 34 to 52-inch bust measure, price 25c. In size 36 it requires two yards of 54-inch material. Skirt pattern, No. 9138, comes in nine sizes, 22 to 38-inch waist measure, price 20c.

Ladies' Suit Coat, No. 9159, has an adjustable collar. It is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 46-inch bust measure, price 25c. Skirt, No. 9113, is cut in eight sizes, 22 to 36-inch waist measure, price 20c.

Blouse, No. 9087, has a side-front closing, and is cut in eight sizes, 34 to 44-inch bust measure, price 20c. It may be made with long or short sleeves. Skirt, No. 9168, is four-piece, and measures about one-and-a-half yards around the bottom; the side gores may be tucked or plain. Cut in nine sizes, 24 to 40-inch waist measure, price 25c. The transfer pattern, No. 981, may be developed in beads and single stitch, comes in yellow only, price 20c.

Girls' Coat, No. 9154, has an adjustable collar; the side section and sleeve are in one. This is cut in five sizes, six to 14 years, price 25c.

Ladies' One-piece Peplum Blouse, No. 9160, may be slipped on over the head. This is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 46-inch bust measure, price 25c. The skirt, No. 9195, is four-piece; lower edge about one-and-a-half yards; nine sizes, 24 to 40-inch waist measure, price 20c. The transfer design, No. 969, may be developed with beads or French knots, yellow only, price 20c.

The Misses' Dress, No. 9888, may be slipped on over the head, and the width of the lower edge is about two yards; cut in four sizes, 14 to 20 years, price 25c.

Girls' Dress, No. 9143, has a kimono sleeve, and is cut in five sizes, six to 14 years, price 25c.

The Boy's Overalls, No. 7824, are cut in six sizes, four to 14 years, price 15c.

The Little Girl's Dress, No. 9150, is in the chemise style, sizes four to 14 years, price 20c, and the transfer pattern, No. 983, yellow only, price 15c.

Ladies' Surplice Waist, No. 9196, is provided with two styles of sleeves; cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, price 20c. The skirt, No. 9201, is five-tier, the foundation lengthened by a two-piece section. It is cut in five sizes, 24 to 32-inch waist measure, price 25c.

Child's Dress, No. 8858, may be smocked or shirred. This comes in six sizes, six months to five years, price 15c. The smocking pattern, No. 690, comes in yellow or blue, price 10c.

Ladies' and Misses Corset Cover, No. 8200, may be closed either in front or back. It is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42-inch bust measure, price 20c.

Ladies' Bloomers, No. 8969, ankle or knee length, open or closed, comes in six sizes, 22 to 32-inch waist measure, price 20c.

8200  
8969

9143



7824



9150

9196  
9201

8858

Any of these patterns may be purchased from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Canada, Dept. G., or a local McCall dealer.

# Farm Women's Clubs

## Contributions for Relief

**O**WING to lack of space the following article from Miss Archibald, secretary U.F.W.A. in Calgary, has been delayed in publishing.

The response to the appeal for contributions of money and clothing for immediate relief in drought areas of the province has been exceedingly prompt and generous, and the subsequent arrival of well-fitted boxes in homes where the contents are so sadly needed has called forth letters of sincere and hearty appreciation of the efforts made by the U.F.A., the U.F.W.A., and the Red Cross in coming to their assistance.

Following is a list of the contributions in money already received at Central office to date January 1, 1920:—

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Sedgewick U.F.W.A.  | \$ 5.00 |
| Clairmont U.F.A.  | 49.50   |
| Malmo U.F.A.  | 10.00   |
| Consort U.F.W.A.  | 5.50    |
| Knee Hill Valley U.F.A.   | 10.00   |
| Floral U.F.W.A.   | 27.25   |
| Mrs. D. J. McMahon, Pleasanton, P.O.                                | 10.00   |
| Three Hills U.F.W.A.  | 25.00   |
| Myrslawna U.F.A.  | 30.00   |
| Benton Valley U.F.A.  | 36.00   |
| Rising Sun U.F.W.A.   | 15.00   |
| Bridston U.F.A.   | 1.50    |
| John Knox U.F.A.  | 25.00   |
| Mrs. A. L. Kinley, Lacombe, Alta.                                   | 25.00   |
| Queenstown U.F.A.   | 10.00   |
| Three Hills U.F.A.  | 50.00   |
| Joseph Stauffer, Olds, Alta. (collected by Mr. Stauffer)            | 141.00  |
| M. G. Gudlaugson, (contributed from Xmas tree entertainment)        | 28.35   |
| M. G. Gudlaugson, (U.F.A. Dance)                                    | 21.15   |
| Acme U.F.W.A.   | 30.00   |
| McCafferty U.F.A.   | 15.00   |
| Wyoming U.F.W.A.  | 5.00    |
| Sexsmith U.F.W.A.   | 5.00    |
| Rumsey U.F.A.   | 159.00  |
| Rumsey U.F.A.   | 103.50  |
| Rumsey U.F.A.   | 30.00   |
| (Three contributions from Rumsey, totalled \$292.50)                |         |
| Claysmore U.F.A.  | 27.00   |
| Streamstown U.F.A.  | 4.00    |
| Scollard U.F.A.   | 50.00   |
| Asker U.F.A.  | 50.00   |
| M. G. Gudlaugson, (contributions from Menonite people of Clairmont) | 23.35   |
| Harry Hill, Invincta Ranch  | 20.00   |
| Notre Dame U.F.A.   | 30.00   |
| Cherry Grove U.F.W.A.   | 10.00   |
| Horse Hills U.F.W.A.  | 20.00   |
| Cavendish Women's Institute   | 10.00   |
| U.F.A. Central office staff   | 10.00   |
| Ardrossan U.F.W.A.  | 10.00   |
| Heaton Moore U.F.A.   | 10.00   |
| Stearns U.F.A.  | 20.70   |
| Arnold U.F.A.   | 13.26   |
| Eric Peterson, Malmo.   | 10.00   |

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Bowden U.F.W.A.          | \$ 50.00 |
| Lealholme U.F.W.A.       | 5.00     |
| J. W. Robinson, Lochart. | 32.00    |
| Homewood U.F.A.          | 26.00    |
| Brant U.F.W.A.           | 5.00     |

## Splendid Report from Laura

Our club has been very busy during the five-and-a-half months we have been organized, but the last two months have interfered largely with our plans, as in the cold weather it is hard to get the attendance. Up to the middle of November we held our meetings twice a month, the average attendance being 20 ladies. About half of our meetings have been held in the Grain Growers' hall, the others being at the home of some member. We find it works well to have the members supply the refreshments, each one taking her turn alphabetically, thus partially relieving the hostess.

We were very fortunate in obtaining, early in August, a travelling library from the Saskatchewan government. On September 26, a school fair was held here at which the W.G.A. served a fowl supper, all children of school age being admitted free, adults paying 75 cents each. At this we realized \$77.20, part of which we used to buy dishes and build a cupboard. A two burner oil stove was donated to us by one of the members.

We had our first whist drive and dance November 28. It was our intention to hold these at regular intervals, more to encourage sociability than to raise money, but we have had to discontinue till the weather gets milder.

Last week commencing December 2, we had two demonstrators from the extension department of the Saskatchewan University, giving a short course in dressmaking, millinery, and domestic science. It was splendid and if possible we are going to have them again. Regarding the collection of clothing, etc., we have not had a regular meeting recently, but will take it up the first opportunity, as personally I think it is a fine arrangement.—Mrs J. F. Douglas, Laura, Sask.

## Gives Local Help

"Charity begins at home," was the slogan of the November meeting of the Stranger Alberta Women's Institute. At this meeting a committee was appointed to visit a needy family in the neighborhood and determine their wants. It was also decided to purchase material and to make this into babies' and children's clothing, particularly night and under-garments, to be used in cases of emergency. The attention of the institute was called to the home in Edmonton to help young women in need

and a donation was given to this home. The Girls Institute is also doing a good work. Out of funds on hand they bought clothing and footwear for a member in need of such.—V. Goodwin, Stranger, Alta.

## Roaring River at Work

The Roaring River U.F.W. appointed Miss A. Ireland to purchase an oil stove for the use of the school and district. I may say that our school is our social centre, and that for some years hot cocoa has been served during the winter months. The trustees provide the cocoa, the children taking turns in providing the milk and sugar. This has been cooked on the box stove, and as it has a drum on it, it is awkward to use, so for a start we suggested the oil stove, and the men thought the idea quite alright.—Mrs. Annie W. Spicer, Roaring River U.F.W.A. Manitoba.

## Hope Local Reports

Since no report has been sent from the Hope local for sometime, I thought it advisable to let you know of our doings during the past few months. When it was made known that money must be raised for the political campaign, the members decided to hold a box social, the proceeds of which would go to this fund. The social was held at the home of Mrs. R. Oliver on October 31. It proved a huge success as the attendance was good and boxes were sold at good prices. More than the required sum of money was raised and with the remainder it was decided to finance the arrangements for a Christmas tree and children's concert to be held on Christmas eve. Books and candy were bought for each child in the district and with a small outlay of money and the energetic work of a few of the members a beautifully filled tree appeared on Christmas eve, in the schoolhouse, to the delight of the kiddies, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Everything went smoothly and it is hoped that such an affair may be arranged each year. Wishing the U.F.W.A. every success for the coming year.—Mrs. C. F. Irwin, secretary, Hope local U.F.W.A.

## Hospital for Rowley

The Rowley U.F.W.A., organized last February by Mrs. Ross, vice-president of the U.F.W.A., has been "carrying on" during the summer and fall, considerable interest being shown by the members. We have had a membership of 12 during the current year, but have enrolled several new members for the ensuing year, and hope to about double our membership. Our social function

for the summer was a union picnic with the local U.F.A. and Ladies' Aid, which proved a great success. On the evening of November 14, the different societies of the neighborhood joined forces in entertaining our returned soldiers. The evening opened with a short program, after which the soldiers were served a chicken supper with the accompanying dainties, and closed with a dance enjoyed by all in spite of the crowded floor.

Our district in the past has felt keenly the need of medical aid, being situated about thirty miles from any doctor. This summer the matter was taken up by the U.F.A. local and steps were taken to induce a doctor to settle in our young town. They came in touch with Dr. Key, a military doctor from Ontario, who now has a private hospital under construction—a building of which our town is justly proud. It is a four-story structure with full sized basement and a roomy attic. The ground floor comprises a drug store and dispensary on one side of the hall and on the other a consultation room, operating room and laboratory.

The second floor consists of two double wards, two private wards a bathroom and nurses' room. Our different societies are undertaking to furnish these rooms. The U.F.W.A. held a concert and pie social, December 5, for that purpose, the proceeds clearing \$268. We are arranging to fully equip a double surgical ward.

## Club Briefs

The Tariff, was the subject for discussion at the last meeting of the Loyalty U.F.W.A. Interesting and instructive papers were read by the president and the secretary. The next meeting is to be devoted to the study of the question, How Can We Improve Our School?—Mrs. Annie Malcolm, secretary, Loyalty, U.F.W.A.

I feel that we would have more strength if we were part of a men's U.F.A., but the men belong in the towns and that, I think, is a great mistake, for they break up our community life; the very thing that gives us our strength and incentive to work and improve conditions.—Mrs. M. M. Willis, secretary, Lake Alice, U.F.W.A.

Excel Junior U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. have been preparing for weeks for a concert of unprecedented magnitude in the town of Excel. The event has at last come to pass and the two clubs have made a financial gain of \$42.80, after meeting their indebtedness incurred by the occasion, which is to be divided equally.



Executive and Board of Directors, Saskatchewan Women's Section, Grain Growers' Association.

Standing, from left to right: Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, Dilke; Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon; Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Dinsmore; Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith; Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; Mrs. W. Ford, Horizon; Mrs. J. Clarke, Storthoaks; Mrs. C. W. Stewart, Lac Vert; Mrs. R. Stevenson, Yorkton. Sitting, from left to right: Mrs. B. R. Pratt, Senlac; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham, Vice-president; Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon, President; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina, Secretary; Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. E. E. Bowen, Wapella.



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## The Hygiene of Pregnancy

The Second of a Series of Baby Stories Written Especially for The Grain Growers' Guide by Dr. L. S. M. Hamilton

**I**N a previous article I outlined from a psychic standpoint a few thoughts on preparedness of parents for the great work of introducing a new soul into the world. In the present article I propose to look at the matter

from a standpoint of personal hygiene of the mother-to-be, and also to give some idea of those things absolutely necessary for her to have in readiness for the confinement. I have by no means given an exhaustive list of these articles, partly because any one can easily add what their desire calls for, and also for the reason that everything in this line is so extremely expensive at the present time that more than necessities are in many cases more than a prospective mother's purse affords. All such purchases being only for temporary use, great expenditure is not only useless but foolish.

Of course in many cases the nurse or doctor will bring many of their own necessities, as a rubber pad for the bed etc., but on the other hand where confinement takes place in the home, and possibly on some remote farm, the physician may not arrive till the last moment, or may not be in time at all, in which case a few homely preparations may save much trouble, and a knowledge even though very slight of what is called surgical cleanliness may save serious illness or even life itself.

### Care of Person

In regard to the hygiene of pregnancy because so much of the well-being of what is called the physical nature depends on the mental and spiritual attitude, we must first eliminate from the mind of the prospective mother the idea that her condition is in any sense one of illness. It is not. It is perfectly normal, and the most healthy condition that could be attained, providing, of course, that environment and other things are what they ought to be.

So we would say to her, be as light-hearted as possible—as trustful and reverent to God, and as kindly to man. Be happy and simple, not introspective or gloomy. "Let your ordered life confess the beauty of God's peace." To attain this keep the body clean externally and internally, with pure water—plenty of it within and without every day. Keep the mind clean with beautiful thoughts, beautiful uplifting reading, beautiful sights, beautiful sounds. Keep the soul clean by having its windows open heavenward. Be untrammelled in body as in mind and spirit. Why should a woman be ashamed of entering into partnership with the Creator? Why should she so strive to hide her condition as to injure her own health and that of her babe? Not for one day after the slightest pressure is felt should corsets, or any tight clothing or bands be tolerated. As soon as any weight is noticeable a bandage should be worn about the abdomen. It should be put on before rising in the morning, pinned snugly at the bottom and left fairly loose above. It is best made of factory cotton doubled once, and only long enough to pin over nicely. All weight of other garments should come from the shoulders. I know, however, that there is a natural dread of the vulgar curiosity, and more vulgar remarks a certain class of unrefined persons will indulge in. Ah, could such but learn the lesson that motherhood is holy! It is easy to obviate their vulgarity, however, and the present style of dress lends itself very readily for the purpose. It is not difficult to buy, or, better, to make, maternity dresses. Use dark colored, light-weight, easily laundered goods. I think a skirt and something in the line of a Russian blouse or peplum arrangement is best.

### Maternity Garments

The skirt is made with a draw-string in front instead of a band, and the front width slopes up to the centre. Later as the size of the abdomen increases and

the skirt lifts in front at the bottom the first gathering is ripped and a new one is made, letting the front of the skirt down until it hangs properly. This may be repeated whenever necessary. It is necessary in the first place to allow sufficient goods at the top to allow for repeated alterations. If at the same time the bust is slightly padded so as to make the line of the bust the same as that of the abdomen nothing is remarkable about the appearance till just the last few weeks. The softly flowing loose blouse and overskirt effect slightly confined at the waist-line may be developed into very many graceful, comfortable and healthful costumes.



Laura S. M. Hamilton

The expectant mother should eat slightly, simple, easily-digested foods. Four

or even five small meals a day are better than three heavier ones, especially toward the end of the time. Food should be slowly eaten and well masticated. Liquids should be drunk between, not at meals. Brown, or whole wheat bread and butter, fruit, eggs and vegetables, nuts, milk, cream, buttermilk, should form the bulk of the diet. Meat is only required in small quantities, and bulky or stimulating foods should be avoided. Do not think that you have to eat enough for two, or that you have to have every silly thing you conjure up in your imagination; at the same time do not feel that you must too sternly deny yourself any legitimate food you may desire.

### Fresh Air Needed

As much time as possible should be spent in the open air and sunshine, as much exercise taken there as possible also, always keeping within the limits of fatigue. Never work at anything till exhausted. Some babies are "born tired" because their mothers have considered the spring house-cleaning of so much more importance than the body of their children carry through 50 or 60 year of life. The teeth should be cared for early in pregnancy, and kept in good condition throughout. Much of the nutrition of both mother and babe depends on the work of the teeth.

The eliminative functions of the body—skin, lungs, kidneys, bowels—should all be carefully kept in good condition. The first three will in a normal woman be sufficiently regulated by water and fresh air and exercise. So also will the bowels if we add regular habit and correct food. Avoid medicine. Patent medicines and old dames' remedies come of the evil one, and their results for both mother and babe are what one may expect from that source. A constipated mother will have a constipated babe. Likewise a pill-taking mother will have a babe with a more or less torpid bowel, which will require constant stimulation and be a source of worry continually. Natural means, correct habit, fruit, water, fresh air, and exercise are best for constipation. Women of natural constipated habit will find much relief in the use of medicinal petroleum, one-half table-spoons one hour after food. This is not a medicine in the ordinary sense of the term.

During the latter weeks of pregnancy, as the heaviness increases, an hour or more if possible should be spent lying down. After the mid-day meal is a good time to make a break in the burden of the day, and reading can be done at this time if sleep in the daytime is impossible.

It is wise for the pregnant woman to put herself in the hands of a reputable physician at the beginning of the time, and report to the doctor throughout. This will not cost more and makes it easier for both mother and physician. Any odd or untoward symptoms should at once be reported—headache, sleeplessness, intractable constipation, swelling of hands, feet, or puffiness of eyelids. Skin eruption of any description, or any peculiarities or lessening in

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quantity, or difficulty in passage of urine, should receive immediate attention.

During the last two months the breasts should receive care in preparation for the baby nursing. A little thought and trouble now will save much trouble and possible serious illness later. Buy an ordinary nail brush, and keep it for the one purpose. Daily scrub the nipples and breasts with warm, pure soap and water—beginning gently; soon the skin will harden. Draw out the nipple at the same time. Bathe off with cold water. Dry thoroughly and then rub with olive oil. So will breast and nipples become accustomed to handling and the skin will be tough and will not crack when the little one commences to nurse.

If confinement is to take place at home, some simple preparations will save much trouble, and possibly life. The room selected should be clean and bright, best without carpet, and with light, washable curtains. It should be quiet, and, if possible, able to be shut off from the traffic of the household, easily heated, and well ventilated, without draught on patient or baby. If gas or electric light are not convenient, a well-trimmed and filled lamp should be kept in readiness also a candle or small lamp easily moved.

Sterile water, hot and cold, should be on hand. To prepare this—take a large clean pitcher and fill it with boiling water, and immediately cover with a clean towel. Tie this on and set away to cool. A wash-boiler is convenient to have clean and filled with water, which, after it has boiled 10 to 20 minutes may be set back and kept covered ready to use. Only a clean, scoured dipper or pitcher should be used to dip the water out of this, and the cold water should not be touched except by the doctor.

By "clean" linen or cotton cloth is meant white materials that have been well washed in plenty of soap and water, rinsed, boiled, and dried in the open sunshine, ironed, folded and put away by a person having freshly-washed hands and a clean apron, and not placed upon table, chairs, etc., before being laid away against the time of confinement. There should be at least four clean sheets, two of these may be quite old. It matters not whether they are flannelette or cotton, only providing that they are clean as defined above.

Pillow cases and towels as desired, lacking the latter, plenty of old cotton pieces, clean, may be provided instead. There should be abundance of such in any case. In addition to the above provide, two nightdresses, one of these may be quite old; plenty of clean newspapers, one-half pound package absorbent cotton (unopened) boracic acid powder (best bought by the pound); small tube of white vaseline; small quantity of any good disinfectant (may be omitted); cake of toilet soap (this aside from the baby's soap); large safety pins; two or three clean basins (two large one small); a clean tin or granite pail for waste. (The baby's outfit will be given in a later article.)

To prepare the bed—have the bedstead so that it can be shifted readily, in such a position as to make it possible to reach all sides of it. Have the mattress or a straw or hay tick well stuffed, but do not use feathers. Cover mattress with a heavy clean quilt or blanket; over this place newspapers two or three thicknesses; over this stretch a strong clean sheet pinned at top and foot, and tucked firmly at sides so as to have it perfectly smooth. Now take one of the sheets and fold lengthwise once or twice, according to width, and lay across the middle of the bed where the buttocks come, tuck in firmly at sides and pin if necessary. On top of this on the right hand side of the bed lay a heavy pad of newspapers very thick and four or five feet square; they may be secured together with a few stitches. Then on top of these have another pad, old quilt, pieces, anything so long as it is clean as described before. This should be pinned in place by four pins. The patient lies on it, and after labor, this and the paper pad beneath may be removed bodily and destroyed, the patient finding herself on a clean, properly made bed without any further trouble. The bed may be made up this way hours before needed and covered, and be all ready when the rush and excitement comes. Any preparation that will lessen final confusion is to be recommended.

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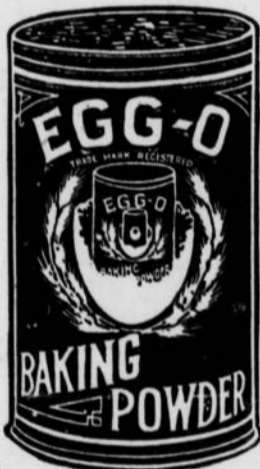
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## From College to Matrimony

Continued from Page 9

might have installed in her home some real labor-saving equipment. It isn't extravagant to want these things. They are just as important as hay-slings for the barn or a windmill to pump the water. We cannot expect our boys and girls to grow up strong men and women if mother is so busy all day working under difficulties trying to keep them clean, fed and clothed that she hasn't time to train them properly. If she had a little more modern equipment she might have more time for the family.

"I often think we are too self-satisfied. We think our own way is about the only way, but the girl who goes to college finds out that that is no good, that others have as good ideas as hers and can do things just as well as she can, so you see college broadens a girl's mind, makes more of a woman of her, and she is always ready to learn and realize that there are a great many more things to learn than she ever thought of.

### Social Life Important

"Then, too, there is the social side to be considered. To be one of that big family of girls is an education in itself, especially to the girls from the farm who do not have the opportunity of mingling with other girls very much. Our college life was uplifting and helpful in every way. We had our Y.W.C.A., literary society, Bible studies, as well as chicken feeds, snow-shoe tramps, skating, tennis, etc.; the girl who is boisterous soon becomes quiet, and the shy girl often opens out a little."

Regarding the help of the household science course in caring for babies, another graduate, Mrs. F. F. Parkinson, who lives on a ranch at Edgerton, Alta., says: "Where I find my course helped me most of all, I believe, is in raising my baby. I was the youngest of my family, so had no experience with babies. When my own baby arrived I had to learn to do everything. He was not very strong at first, being premature one month. However, I decided to do all in my power to make him strong and healthy. From the first I tried to remember how we had been told to perform the various duties for the little one, and today I have a fine healthy lad fourteen months old, whose picture I am sending to you. (This picture appears on the first page.) He gained steadily from the start, and is about a normal baby. My baby has had only one slight cold since he was born, has had no sickness whatever, and I attribute his health to the simple common-sense rules we were advised to follow.

"Last winter my husband took the flu, and I nursed him better. Of course he was not as bad as many others, because I got right after it and checked it from the start. Even things like that help a busy woman very much, and I am sure I could not have done it without the simple cures for simple ailments which I learned at college."


### Extravagance Not Taught

Mrs. Parkinson also had a word to say against the prevailing idea that the domestic science course trains one in extravagance. She says:—"From my own experience of a domestic science course, I did not find it taught extravagant and impractical uses of material and equipment. We studied all the latest labor-saving devices, and most of them we could make at home for they were very simple. No one ever thinks of calling a man extravagant for buying a piece of machinery that will save him hiring two or three extra men. Why then should a woman make drudgery out of her work, when some slight outlay of cash can save so much work? Some people think that it is a woman's duty to slave from morning till night in her house without any conveniences whatever. If a domestic science course teaches her to save work and get a few up-to-date necessities, then is it extravagant and impractical? We certainly were not taught to be extravagant in anything. In fact all our lessons were the very opposite. In buying some things that could be used for years, we were advised to get them good, even if the price was a little higher, for one good article is worth more than two poor ones any day."

Mrs. Parkinson warns us that college graduates are only human, and just as apt to make mistakes as the person who never saw a college. She says, "We are young and have to learn by experience, in spite

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of the theory we may know. And in spite of the fact that some people think that the college should take any student no matter how stupid and turn him out perfection, there are shortcomings in all graduates of all colleges. Older people expect so much from us that it is sometimes very discouraging to do anything. They expect us to know more than those who have been housekeeping for the last 25 or 30 years.

"I would not have cared to get married without that course, because I knew I could never learn to do things properly unless I learned them beforehand. In the years I have been married I realize that, and only wish I had known far more than I did. On the other hand, if we waited until we knew all about house-

keeping, we would never get married, for like everything else, there is always something new to learn about it."

#### Fitted for Natural Career

One graduate married and now living at Gerald, Sask., deals with the common-sense of preparing a girl to fulfil the duties of home-maker and mother. She says: "Women are born to be home-makers and mothers, and without saying a word against any of the excellent women who have filled those positions without any college course, is there any reason why a course in household science should not be given to prepare a woman for the career for which she was born?"

"Surely those who remark that a college education is wasted on a girl when she marries, have never been through college themselves. It would seem to me impossible to remove the mark on a girl's life that college stamps there, with its social life, athletics, Y.W.C.A., literary society, the friendships of fellow students, and our very fine professors and teachers, besides all our classroom training.

"Does it make a girl extravagant and wasteful, to work in a well equipped kitchen or laundry with porcelain top tables and sinks, hot and cold water on tap, hardwood floors to clean, nice refrigerators, gas or electricity with which to cook, and stools to sit on at much of our work? It will do more towards making her desire these conveniences and comforts in her own home, to say nothing of sleeping in a room with windows open, top and bottom, summer and winter, and wearing pretty and practical clothing at her work. I have just been married three years, we live nearly in a Bohemian settlement. I have a good sized house to keep, two men besides my husband to cook for, a little girl two years old and a baby five months. We have a lot of visitors, and go out quite a bit ourselves. I do all the sewing for myself and my children so I never find time dragging, but can keep up with each season's work, and am not often very tired mentally or physically.

"Above all, the three years I spent in college gave me higher ideals in life and a broader outlook. It cannot help but give a young housekeeper more self-confidence."

Isn't the happiness and joy in so being mistress of her work worth all the expense and scrimping mother and father may have to do to send the daughter to college? That happiness is apparently dominating at least one graduate's life.

Mrs. R. Clark, of Isabella, Man., is also a graduate, but does not believe that the information which can be put into notebooks is the most valuable part of her course. "There is something apart from that gleaned from my year at M.A.C. It has to do with the attitude of the worker in her home to her work. The student at the college is made to feel and understand that the work of making and keeping a home requires system, art, business ability, energy (all kinds of it!), perception for details, that it need not seem to be just a haphazard conglomeration of jobs (actual experience)—we call it worse than that.

The course is all a matter of common sense. I should criticize the household science department did it not place before me all the devices for the saving of labor that it could get together so that I might see how they worked, and determine what of them will be of most use to me in the kind of work that I am called upon to do. I do not need to demand everything I see, simply because in certain places and under certain conditions such articles may be of value.

"From the social standpoint a course at M.A.C. means very much. There is a big and useful training in the art of living, playing and working together in the residence life that the college affords."

The students interviewed have all expressed their appreciation of the all-round practicability and usefulness and enjoyment of the whole course. They have refuted the statement of those persons who have the idea and have freely expressed it, that the college trains the girls in the use of that equipment that is extravagant and impractical on most farms. Their training with equipment seems to have had the effect of making them see the extravagance in time and energy of working with inferior equipment.

This question of sending farm girls to the agricultural college is surely big enough to require a most thorough investigation by parents in the courses taught and in the product turned out of the colleges on graduation day, and to decide that if possible their girls shall be among the others.



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# The Standard Bank of Canada

## Statement of the business of the Bank for the year ended January 31st, 1920

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Balance brought forward from January 31st, 1919.....  | \$ 227,826.90  |
| Profits for year ending January 31st, 1920, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts ..... | 776,810.19     |
|   | \$1,008,637.09 |
| Dividend No. 114, paid May 1st, 1919, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum.....  | \$ 118,750.00  |
| Dividend No. 115, paid August 1st, 1919, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum .....  | 118,750.00     |
| Dividend No. 116, paid November 1st, 1919, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum.....   | 118,750.00     |
| Dividend No. 117, payable February 1st, 1920, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum.....  | 118,750.00     |
| Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund.....  | 25,000.00      |
| Contributed to Patriotic and other funds .....  | 8,100.00       |
| War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to December 31st, 1919.....  | 85,000.00      |
| Reserved for Dominion Income Tax .....  | 45,000.00      |
| Reduction of Bank Premises Account .....  | 75,000.00      |
| Balance carried forward .....   | 860,537.09     |
|   | \$1,008,637.09 |

### GENERAL STATEMENT

January 31st, 1920.

#### LIABILITIES

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Notes of the Bank in circulation .....   | \$ 6,766,218.00 |
| Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date) .....                   | \$49,940,378.87 |
| Deposits not bearing interest .....  | 24,078,643.26   |
|  | 74,019,022.18   |
| Dividend No. 117, payable February 2nd, 1920.....                              | 118,750.00      |
| Former Dividends unclaimed .....   | 877.00          |
| Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....                                     | 1,249,985.65    |
| Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada..... | 972,612.08      |
| Bills Payable .....  | 189,543.28      |
| Acceptances under Letters of Credit .....                                      | 1,726,921.24    |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....                                 | 6,438.85        |
| Capital paid up .....  | 3,500,000.00    |
| Reserve Fund .....   | 4,500,000.00    |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....                        | 860,537.09      |
|  | \$98,405,405.27 |

#### ASSETS

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Current coin held by the Bank.....  | \$ 1,781,285.45 |
| Dominion Notes held .....   | 11,193,837.75   |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....   | 3,500,000.00    |
|   | \$16,425,123.20 |
| Notes of other Banks .....  | \$ 424,880.00   |
| Cheques on other Banks .....  | 8,638,129.31    |
| Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....                              | 826,224.88      |
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value.....                               | 4,145,869.53    |
| Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian ..... | 8,262,809.61    |
| Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks not exceeding market value .....                             | 908,193.80      |
| Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks .....            | 2,786,957.07    |
|   | 20,987,064.20   |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....                                 | \$37,413,187.40 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra .....  | 52,463,278.50   |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....   | 1,726,921.24    |
| Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for.....   | 4,915.86        |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off .....  | 114,672.70      |
| Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of Circulation Fund .....  | 1,885,358.39    |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....   | 175,000.00      |
|   | 128,071.18      |
|   | \$98,405,405.27 |

W. FRANCIS, President.

C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

Toronto, January 31st, 1920.

### Auditor's Report to the Shareholders

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Standard Bank of Canada, and the certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on January 31st, 1920, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office, and certain of the principal branches, were checked and verified by me at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

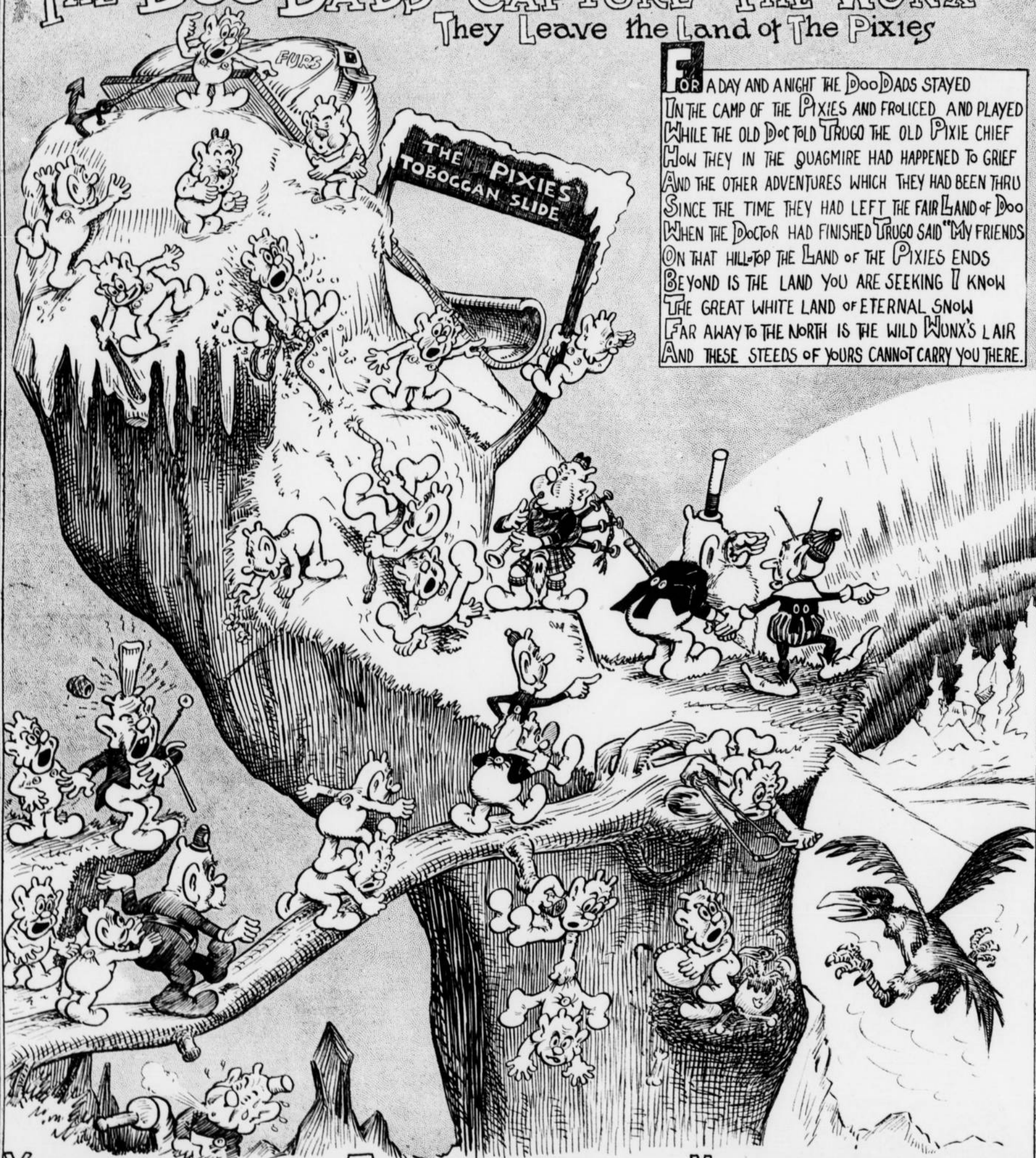
All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,  
of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Toronto, Canada.

Toronto, February 16th, 1920.

# THE DOODADS CAPTURE THE WUNX

## They Leave the Land of The Pixies



FOR A DAY AND A NIGHT THE DOODADS STAYED IN THE CAMP OF THE PIXIES AND FROLICED AND PLAYED WHILE THE OLD DOC TOLD TRUGO THE OLD PIXIE CHIEF HOW THEY IN THE QUAGMIRE HAD HAPPENED TO GRIEF AND THE OTHER ADVENTURES WHICH THEY HAD BEEN THRU SINCE THE TIME THEY HAD LEFT THE FAIR LAND OF DOO WHEN THE DOCTOR HAD FINISHED TRUGO SAID "MY FRIENDS ON THAT HILLTOP THE LAND OF THE PIXIES ENDS BEYOND IS THE LAND YOU ARE SEEKING I KNOW THE GREAT WHITE LAND OF ETERNAL SNOW FAR AWAY TO THE NORTH IS THE WILD WUNX'S LAIR AND THESE STEEDS OF YOURS CANNOT CARRY YOU THERE."

YOU MUST LEAVE THEM BEHIND IF YOU NORTHWARD GO. TO HIS LAIR, I PRAY YOU, TAKE WITH YOU THIS ROD WHICH HE PLACED IN THE OLD DOC'S HAND AND THEN CRIED, FOR THEY'D WEAKEN AND DIE IN THE GREAT LAND OF SNOW WHICH MY GREAT-GRAND-SIRE BROUGHT FROM THE FAR LAND OF NOD "COME NOW I WILL SHOW YOU THE TOP OF THE SLIDE." BUT TO THE CASTLE OF SANTA CLAUS YOU CAN RIDE IT IS CUNNINGLY WROUGHT AND ITS MAGIC IS GREAT. WITH LAUGHTER AND SHOUT THEY CLIMBED THE GREAT HILL DOWN THE PIXIES' GREAT TOBOGGAN SLIDE. FULL OFTEN HAVE I HEARD MY GRAND-SIRE RELATE. WITH EACH STEP IT GREW COLDER, THE WIND GREW MORE CHILL. IN A SINGLE DAY. AND ONCE YOU ARE THERE OF A TERRIBLE DRAGON, WHICH HE MADE TO LICK AND AT THE TOP THEY SAW STRETCHING FAR OUT OF SIGHT 'TIS BUT A DAY'S MARCH TO THE WILD WUNX' LAIR. THE SOLES OF HIS BOOTS BY A TOUCH OF THIS STICK THE GREAT LAND OF SNOW ALL SPARKLING AND WHITE. YOUR CHARIOT AND STEEDS YOU CAN LEAVE WITH MY MEN TOUCH THE WUNX WITH THIS ROD WHICH I HOLD IN MY HAND THEY PUT ON THE WARM FURS THEY FOUND ON THE SLEIGH WHO WILL KEEP THEM UNTIL YOU COME BACK AGAIN AND HE WILL BECOME DOCTILE - OBEY EACH WORD AND COMMAND! CLIMBED ON AND WERE READY TO BE ON THEIR WAY THIS WUNX IS A TERRIBLE BEAST I KNOW, AS HE SAID THESE WORDS TRUGO HELD OUT A STICK AND AS THEIR FAREWELLS TO OLD TRUGO THEY CRIED BOTH CUNNING AND STRONG. AND IF YOU MUST GO ABOUT A FOOT LONG AND PERHAPS AN INCH THICK THEY STARTED AWAY DOWN THE GREAT PIXIE SLIDE.

SEND FOR OUR  
**Victor Record**  
CATALOG  
IT'S FREE

We guarantee delivery to any address of any Victor Record listed in Canada.

J. J. H. McLean & Co. Ltd.  
Dept. G.  
329 Portage Avenue  
W'NN'PEG

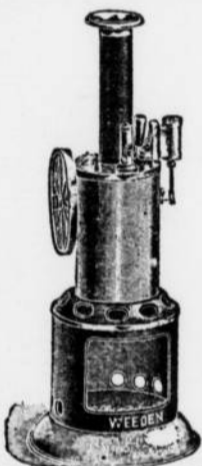
**GIRLS** THIS BEAUTIFUL  
WORKBOX  
GIVEN



Here is your chance to earn one of the prettiest work-boxes you ever saw. It contains 2 packages best English needles, 1 roll white tape, 1 roll black tape, 1 skein floss silk, 1 ball mending wool, 1 ball black crochet cotton, 1 ball white crochet cotton, 2 spools white silk thread, 1 paper of pins, 2 dozen white pearl buttons and a set of steel knitting needles. All these useful things in a beautiful case, covered with fine quality red leatherette, easily earned by selling only \$3.50 worth of our big, beautiful Calendars at 10 cents each; lovely Easter and other postcards at six for 10 cents; and sure-growing flower and vegetable seeds at 10 cents a packet. **IT'S THREE TIMES AS EASY TO SELL THREE KINDS OF GOODS.** Send no money—we trust you. Mail your order NOW. **THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY** (22nd year in business), Dept. G.G.35T., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

**GIVEN THIS BIG WHISTLING STEAM ENGINE**

Say, boys! think of the fun you can have with this big engine running little toys. It's a perfect working model steam engine, with a proper vertical boiler. There's a handy lamp in the firebox, a proper cylinder and piston, a fly-wheel with belt pulley and a loud, penetrating whistle that'll make your friends sit up and take notice. An absolute winner! Given for selling only \$5.00 worth of our big, beautiful Calendars at 10 cents each; lovely Easter and other postcards at six for 10 cents; and sure-growing flower and vegetable seeds at 10 cents a packet. **IT'S THREE TIMES AS EASY TO SELL THREE KINDS OF GOODS.** Send no money—we trust you. Mail your order NOW. **THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY** (22nd year in business), Dept. G.G.75T., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto.



**BOYS! GIRLS! You Can Earn Big Money in Your Spare Time**  
Easy pleasant work for your spare time selling Gold Medal Magnificent Art Calendars, printed in colors, at 10 cents each; beautifully colored and richly embossed Easter and other Postcards at six for 10 cents; and sure-growing flower and vegetable seeds at 10 cents a packet. **IT'S THREE TIMES AS EASY TO SELL THREE KINDS OF GOODS.** One-third of all the money taken in is your profit.

**\$100.00 IN CASH PRIZES**

Given for quickest sales. 1st Prize, \$20.00; 2nd prize, \$15.00; 3rd prize, \$10.00; 4th prize, \$5.00 and 50 prizes of \$1.00 each. Full particulars given when filling your order.

\$1.00 for every \$3.00 worth you sell. Send no money—we trust you. Just write us saying you want to sell, and we'll send you \$3.00 worth. Sell the goods. Keep \$1.00 for yourself, then send us \$2.00. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO.** (22nd year in business), Dept. G.G.66T.C., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Exciting Times in The Wonderland of Doo

Like boys and girls the Doo Dads sometimes have accidents in their fun, but who expects to have a good time sliding without some little accident to make it exciting. The Doo Dad will get a little wet but being a good sport he won't mind that. The frog seems to be very tickled over the idea that he is going to trip up the Doo Dad who is skating and not watching where he is going. The old Doo Dad man is going to make it hot for whoever is sliding down his roof and disturbing him.

## The Battle

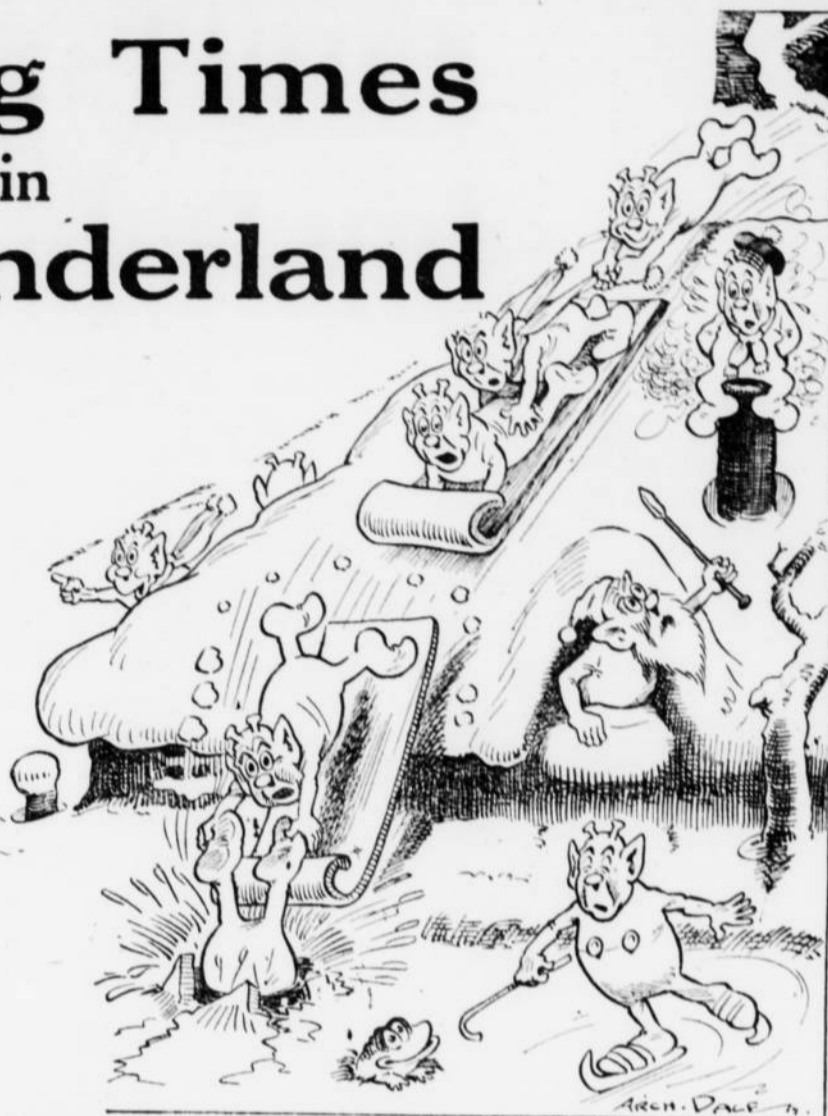
There is one bully picture you should certainly see. All about a fierce snow-ball battle. Can't you just imagine the fort, the flying balls, the attacking force. I wonder who'll win, who'll get hurt, what patients old Doc. Sawbones will have to attend to.

## It's in the Doo Dad Book

And there are loads and loads of other funny pictures too. All about what the Doo Dads are doing—and Doc. Sawbones, Sleepy Sam, Percy Haw Haw, Sandy the Piper and all the rest. Pictures and stories on every page—loads of them.

## You Have a Chance to Win Some Real Money

There is a prize contest on too with the Doo Dads, and every boy and girl has a chance to win some real money as a prize. With every Doo Dad book we send out there is an extra Doo Dad picture, printed on good paper so that you can color it. Now the boy or girl who sends in the best painted or colored Doo Dad picture gets a prize of **FIVE DOLLARS**, the second best gets a prize of **Three Dollars**, and the third best gets a prize of **Two Dollars**, and the other boys and girls who send in pictures,



which the judges think show real careful effort, will receive a Certificate of Merit, printed on nice paper in beautiful colors, something really fine. There is one of these contests each month, so you see there are twelve chances during the year for you to win a prize, and you are just as smart as the other boys and girls.

If you haven't seen the Doo Dad Books you can have no idea how beautiful it is. It has good strong covers, done in nice bright colors that make it really attractive; then there are pages and pages of funny Doo Dad pictures. It's a big book too; just get a sheet of paper and your ruler, measure nine inches down one way and twelve inches across the other; you will then see what big pages there are in the book and how easy it will be for you to color each one of them; then you will have a Doo Dad Book that you will really be very proud of.

But you are in a hurry to find out how you can get this wonderful Doo Dad Book right away, quick. Just fill in your name and address on the coupon below and mail to

### Doctor Sawbones

and right back, by the next mail, will come a letter telling you how to get it. Hurry now! Then you'll have the fun.

## Mail the Coupon TODAY

And get your copy of Arch. Dale's big 95-page  
**DOO DAD BOOK**

CLIP THE COUPON OPPOSITE

21

**COUPON**

DOCTOR SAWBONES,  
290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc.: Please hurry and send me full particulars about Arch. Dale's big 95-page Doo Dad Book.

Signed.....

Age..... P.O.....

Boy or Girl..... Province.....



Send it to me the first time you are in town and by return mail I will send you a letter telling you all about Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book, and how to get it FREE—about the Coloring Competition, the Certificates of Merit, and everything. Clip the Coupon NOW.

DOC. SAWBONES.

# Canada's Hundred Days

*Record of the Decisive Fighting by the Canadians in the Closing Months of the War*

Canada's Hundred Days. With the Canadian Corps from Amiens to Mons, August 8—November 11, 1918. By F. B. Livesay. Toronto: Thomas Allen.

THE announcement recently made that Mr. Livesay's book, *Canada's Hundred Days*, has been made a text-book at the Royal Military College in Kingston, by order of the commandant of that institution, Major-General Sir Archibald MacDonell, who commanded the First Canadian Division during the closing months of the war, speaks for itself in authoritative commendation of the book. Mr. Livesay has many friends in western Canada who feel proud that a western Canadian has written such a masterpiece of vivid, accurate narrative of the achievements of the Canadian Corps at the front, beginning with the Amiens offensive on August 8 and describing what followed until the taking of Mons by the Canadians on the morning of the day of the armistice.

Mr. Livesay's plan in writing his book has been to outline the general situation leading up to each of the four distinct groups of operations which culminated in the victorious entry into Mons. He describes these operations in detail, making full use of the official reports. Lastly he gathers up the ends just as is done in the presentation of a movie drama, by a series of illuminating glimpses of events happening contemporary with the main action, knowledge of which is necessary to a clear understanding of the story.

His description of the secret hurrying of the various units of the Canadian corps to the assembling points, before the launching of the Amiens offensive,

followed by the rush upon the enemy, and the consequent tremendous movement of the line, is magnificently done. The reader follows with ever-increasing interest the dogged fighting to bring about the smashing of the Hindenburg line and the tremendous success in the second battle of Cambrai, and the hard fighting that ensued, with the end of the task in view, which occupied the month of October and brought the Canadian Corps gloriously in at the finish in Mons.

## The Great Amiens Offensive

Beginning with the offensive on August 8 Mr. Livesay gives us a masterly bird's-eye view of the situation on the west front. He sketches the preparations for that attack, showing how Haig was all ready for the enterprise planned by Foch. He pictures the local attacks, the building of a new system of railways behind Amiens, the digging of 5,000 miles of trenches. The Canadians were eager. They never doubted ultimate victory, even in the face of the German spring drive, and so they sang as they marched. For long it had not been so. The surprise and the secrecy were well managed. "Berlin thinks we are in Flanders; London that we are in the south. All is well." And the merciless barrage begins.

There follows a vivid piece of descriptive narrative telling how the battle of Amiens opens. Twelve chapters are given to this battle which lasts in all its intensity for two weeks. At Amiens, the Canadian corps fought against 15 German divisions (tremendous odds) and of these "10 were directly engaged and thoroughly de-

feated." An area of some 67 square miles containing 27 towns and villages was set free; 9,131 prisoners were captured, 190 guns and more than 1,000 machine guns and trench mortars. Ludendorff said that this battle marked the downfall of Germany's fighting strength and ruined all hopes of "strategic amelioration." Mr. Livesay tells how the details were so perfectly planned that they automatically fell into place and the battle proceeded without a hitch.

The maps illustrating in detail the position of troops and the territory gained as a result of a period of fighting are by Lieut. J. I. P. Neal, of the Canadian Corps Survey Section, and add materially to the interest of the story in enabling the reader to get a clear idea of operations at each given period of time. It is to be noted also that the book is provided with a full index—a necessity to a book covering so crowded a field of events.

## A Great Task Nobly Done

The frontpiece is a fine portrait of General Currie, the commander of the Canadian Corps, whose place is secured in the annals of the war. His initiative at the Canal du Nord was a characteristic stroke of his genius. That attack was not approved by General Byng, but it succeeded and saved thousands of casualties. The man of the West would not be bound by red tape, nor precept, nor tradition when red tape, or precept, or tradition was a handicap. He proved himself a great commander.

By way of closing this brief and wholly inadequate notice of a great book, which will hold a permanent place in Canada's national records, let us quote some sentences from its last page:—

"It is raining. Mist swathes the rolling hills. The corps commander stands at the cross-roads to take the salute of our men marching into Ger-

many. Fifty yards east is a German customs house, where congregate curiously, half-fearfully, German women and children, and with them the much-uniformed customs officer . . .

"The country road is ankle-deep in mud. The head of the column comes in sight, the men in full marching order, their oilskin sheets over their shoulders. Eyes left! E-y-e-s l-e-f-t! runs down the line. Through the mist the figure of the Corps Commander looms, erect, a little stern, as is his wont, the familiar figure that on many a battlefield has proved a strength and inspiration to his men. Now, as here in this place he returns the salute it is surely with the sense of a great task nobly done.

"The band of the 3rd Battalion strikes up *The Maple Leaf*, and the threadbare melody achieves dignity in this windswept place—this frontier land between war and peace—and becomes poignant and noble.

"We ride a little way into Germany, and then turn back to Vielslam. The rain has stopped, and the sun is sinking into the west—into a bed of heather and purple mist. At the same moment he is beginning to cast his pale and horizontal rays over the distant Canadian scene, where children rub sleepy eyes in greeting of a new day."

## Explanation to Sask. Subscribers

A considerable number of letters have been received from Saskatchewan subscribers in the last two months regarding delays in their subscriptions. This is almost entirely due to the difficulties encountered in connection with the big Liberty drive in Saskatchewan, in October and November. Subscriptions were taken in the Liberty drive all over the province of Saskatchewan. In some cases they were delayed in the hands of the canvasser, and in some cases they were delayed in the constituency office, then the heavy amount of work in the Saskatchewan Central office at Regina caused additional delay. Finally, when nearly 8,000 subscriptions were forwarded to The Guide office it necessitated further delay in getting these names all on the list. However, all of these difficulties, so far as The Guide knows, have now been overcome, and all subscriptions received in The Guide office have been placed upon the mailing list. If there is any subscriber now not getting The Guide, or not credited with the full amount of the subscription he paid, he should write at once to The Grain Growers' Guide and explain the matter fully, when adjustments and corrections will be promptly made.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

## Standard Bank Report

Progress all along the line was shown in the report presented at the recent annual meeting of the Standard Bank.

The net earnings, at \$776,310, created a new record. Compared with the previous year, there is an increase of \$78,866. From earnings, the sum of \$455,000 being dividends at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, was paid. The balance carried forward was \$360,537—an amount equal to over 10 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank, and in excess of the same item in the statement of the previous year by \$133,210.

The total assets at the close of January were \$93,405,405—or an increase of \$9,748,539 compared with the previous year. A particularly gratifying item under this heading is an increase of \$1,346,850 in cash on hand and quick assets, the total amounting to \$37,412,187, or equal to 45 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public.

Current loans and discounts at the end of January stood at \$52,463,278, an increase for the year of \$6,869,400 and deposits were \$74,019,023, of which \$49,940,378.87 is interest bearing and \$24,078,643.26 is non-interest bearing deposits.

During the year 37 new branches and sub-branches have been opened throughout the Dominion.

The statement, is, indeed, a satisfactory one and indicates that the Standard Bank of Canada has, during the year under review, materially improved its position, net profits and financial strength.



**Added Power — No Increase in Weight  
Wider Tracks — Lighter Tread — Stronger Ground Grip**

*More kinds  
of Work  
More days in  
the year*

## The Cletrac's Day is Here

THE tide has turned. The big demand to-day is for the small tank-type tractor—for the Cletrac—that goes further than the simple job of plowing and takes the place of horses over plowed ground and seed-bed, working faster and at lower cost.

The popularity of the Cletrac is not an accident. Engineers and army experts long ago saw the great advantage of the endless track as a device for turning motor power into draw-bar pull. The farming public waited only to see the same principle built into a serviceable small tractor and the Cletrac proved to be that tractor.

Farmers everywhere have now put their O.K. on the small tank-type and now the Cletrac is the fashion. 1920 will prove to any farmer anywhere that Cletrac farming is profitable farming.

The Cletrac, used alone or in "fleets" is the right size and type for almost any farm—the one tractor adapted to all conditions. It has proved its ability to stand up to its work. And now that the public has recognized its worth, it is out in front to stay. The Cletrac now has more power, yet no added weight or

increased friction to eat up power. Its track is one-third wider, which gives it a lighter tread and a stronger grip on the ground.

The Cletrac steering device, an exclusive feature, insures positive power to both tracks all the time. That means full power on the turns as well as straightway. A new water clarifier takes out all the dust that would grind your pistons and overheat your motor.

These and other features mean even better performance than before. Back of the Cletrac is the service of our distributors and dealers, with repair stocks near you and constantly increasing. Back of that is our purpose to make every Cletrac owner a booster.

You will be lining up on the side of progress if you start Cletrac farming now. You can't go wrong on it. A Cletrac means more kinds of work more days in the year, and lower costs on every job. Now is the time to start.

**Send in the Coupon, or see the Cletrac dealer at once.**

**The Cleveland Tractor Company  
of Canada Limited**

Head Office:  
WINDSOR, ONT.

Western Sales Branch:  
REGINA, SASK.

Van Slyke Brothers say:—  
"During the past two seasons our operations have been very successful and satisfactory. Our first Cletrac, purchased in the spring of 1918, put in and took off 280 acres of grain, threshed it and hauled most of it to town. There wasn't a horse on the fields except to draw in the stacks. During the summer we broke 90 acres of brush land with it.  
"We have had 9 years tractor experience in this district and find the Cletrac more adaptable and more efficient for the different jobs around the farm than any tractor we have used or seen at work."  
Van Slyke Bros.,  
R. A. Van Slyke,  
Red Deer, Alta.

## HORSES

**HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!!** A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E. 5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION** (15671) rising seven years old, weight 2,000 pounds, class A enrolment, clean-legged, good mover and sure. Sire, Marcellus Stewart, imp. 9912 (13621); dam, Princess Mailie (8633). Reason for selling, four years on same route. S. E. Yeomans, Medora, Man. 9-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON** stallion, 30 months, dark grey, extra good individual. Will make ton horse. \$800. One pair registered brown Percheron mares, rising four, have good bone and size. Money-makers at \$700. D. L. Lorce, Nanton, Alta. 9-3

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SOUTHLY** Chief (14562), good stock horse, sure foal getter, eight years old, weighs over ton. He stood fifth in the aged stallion in class of nine at Regina Summer Fair, 1919. Sell on terms. Phone 12-1-3. John Wilson, Limerick, Sask. 9-2

**CLYDESDALES—SHAPELY CITY (IMP.) AGE** 14; double cross Prince of Wales; full of vitality and a snap. Walden's Hugo, two years, good size, true mover and a breeder. Farmer's price, C.N.R., West of Battleford. H. S. Cressman, Lashburn, Sask. 6-4

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. ELA-** tor Baron, 14571, foaled June 29, 1911, by Black Rod, 3841. Good sire in first class shape. Also Baron Charnier, 21916, foaled April 6, 1917, by Elator Baron. McClelland Bros., Emerson, Man. 6-4

**SELLING—IMPORTED STALLIONS. TWO-** three-year-old Belgians, one four-year-old Percheron, one eight-year-old Percheron. Feed shortage. Prices low. A. L. Watson, Brough, Sask. 6-4

**A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED** TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

**JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.,** breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-1f

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, STORM** Chief (12371); weight, 1,800 lbs. Will sell cheap, or exchange for young stock. His get up to six years can be seen. Peter Jeffrey, Virden, Man. 8-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION,** chestnut, stripe, coming three, bred from imported prize winners. Weight now 1,800 pounds. Will mature at 2,300. He is a beauty. Write R. A. Culver, Kiseby, Sask. 9-4

**HEAVY HORSES—THREE PAIR CLYDESDALE** and Percheron grades. Good workers, good lookers, quiet and sound, four to six years, weight 1,400 to 1,650. Inspection invited. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta.; Kitscoty, C.N.R. 8-2

**SELLING—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.** Will make 1,800-lb. horses. No. 20181, four years old, No. 20182, three years old. Sure foal getters. D. Storry, Findlater, Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, MONT-** rave Rajah, imported 9548, (13635); weight 2,000 lbs., and three registered Clydesdale mares for \$1,500. Peter E. Cooper, Tugaskie, Sask. 9-3

**SALE—IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION,** Mantal, 4016 (107690); dappled grey, eight years, 1,800. Sure foal getter. Sound and good health. W. H. Markham, Waldron, Sask. 8-2

**SALE OR TRADE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION** (Vanstone and Rogers' horse). Cost \$2,200. Sure breeder. Price reasonable. Andrew Hein, Artland, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING** six, grandson, of Baron of Buchlyvie, enrolled schedule A. Good stock-getter. For terms apply Andrew Rankin, Desford, Man. 8-4

**SELLING—ONE FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLYDE** stallion, weight 1,800; Baron's Pride breeding. One coming two, Meritorius breeding. Clem Cugnet, Weyburn, Sask. 7-3

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION—AGE** eight, weight 1,850, dark dappled bay, sure foal getter. Price \$900. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. Phone 8 or 9. 7-3

**TO TRADE—FOR CATTLE, SHEEP OR SMALL** tractor: Clydesdale stallion, eight years old, life certificate, A1 stock horse. R. Fraser, Yarbo, Sask. 7-2

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, THEA-** dore 2nd (4552) 74975; color grey, weight 2,100, very quiet, good foal-getter. H. R. Kerfoot, Macoun, Sask. 7-4

**G. S. ROSAMOND, INNISFAIL, ALTA., HAS** sold his farm and is offering 15 registered Percherons: stallions, in foal mares, colts, fillies. 7-5

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 14723,** eight years; or would exchange for another horse any draft breed. R. J. Smith, Douglaston, Sask. 7-5

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, V. SAM** (6663), American bred grand-son of Carnot (6666), rising five; quiet, sure and sound. Apply W. N. Deans, Zealandia, Sask. 9-2

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, \$350.** Prince Tamerlane, eight years old. Good stock and work horse. Sound. Photo sent. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 9-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION,** Imported, eight years old, class A certificate. Further particulars, H. A. Baden, Hearnleigh, Alta. 9-5

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION.** Price low. George Blackwood, St. Hubert, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER-** cheron stallion, weight 1900. Henry Nisbett, Dummer, Sask. 9-2

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

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RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## HORSES—(Continued)

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE** stallion, first-class certificate, about 1900, rising seven. Write for particulars to Richard Stewart, Chinook, Alta. 9-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—REVELANTA AGAIN** No. 14747, seven years old, five years on same route. Grade A. John T. Ross, secretary, Clydesdale Club, Treherne, Man. 9-2

**WANTED—CAR LOAD BROKE WORK** horses, 1,300 up; also broke mules. Give descriptions and price. H. W. Way, Horse Dealers, Saskatoon, Sask. 9-2

**LADY'S SADDLER CHEAP—THREE-YEAR-** old brown mare, good disposition. \$150. Prairie Stock Farm, Battleford, Sask. 9-4

**SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED CLYDE-** dale stallion, eight years old, for cattle. R. J. Dunsmore, Goldburg, Sask. 9-4

**PURE BRED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,** got 13 his fillies reason for sale. Big bone, good stock. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 4-6

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON** stallion, 20 months old, black; sire imported. Steve Barich, Herbert, Sask. 7-6

**WANT TO PUT OUT CLYDESDALE STALLION,** on Federal System. Apply to Frank Crampien, Wawota, Sask. 8-3

**SUFFOLK STALLIONS, ALL AGES, FROM** finest imported stock. Also car of young work horses. S. Pearce, Ravenscar, Sask. 8-10

**SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION,** seven years old, schedule A. G. E. Carraden, Virden, Man. 8-2

**FOR SALE—CAR LOAD WORK HORSES** Andrew Thistlethwaite, Stewart Valley, Sask. 8-3

**FOR SALE—PONY FOR SADDLE ONLY, SIX** years, 12 hands, sound; or would trade for pair good wolf hounds. A. E. Peck, Colonsay, Sask. 8-3

**PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS.** Feed shortage. Prices low. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 8-3

**FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES.** Leon Nachtegale, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

**STALLIONS! STALLIONS!! L. THOMAS,** Arbog, Man. 8-4

## CATTLE

**AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN** cattle. Having disposed of my dairy farm, I will sell all my effects, including the balance of my Holstein herd at auction March 9th. One cow, rising six, springing; one heifer, rising three; three bulls and two heifers, rising two; two bulls, three heifers, rising one. All from high testing ancestors. E. B. Tedford, Mortlach, Sask. 8-2

**HEREFORD HERD BULL FOR SALE—RICHLY-** bred four-year-old Don Perfection (25362). Combines blood of Perfection, Anxiety 4th, The Grove 3rd and Lord Wilton. Has left splendid mark on herd. Sired calf which is an International prospect. Price modest. Pym Bros., Mirror, Alta. 8-2

**OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-** ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-1f

**FOR SALE—SIX GOOD SHORTHORN BULLS,** 11 months old, \$125 each. Also see our showing of yearling and two-year-old dairy Shorthorns at Regina bull sale. J. S. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, ABOUT** fifteen months, De Kol strain, good order, big and growthy. Prize winner local exhibition. Pedigree furnished. E. A. MacNutt, Saltearts, Sask. 7-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-** Angus. A few choice bulls on hand. Prices right. L. A. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Route 2. 3-8

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS, FOUR CHOICE** registered bull, reds and roans, 11 to 21 months. In good shape and fit for service. W. Mattock, Marcelin, Sask. 9-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,** six years, roan, register No., Iron Duke, No. 97502. M. Magnuson, Churchbridge, Sask. 7-3

**TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER** of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3315. 7-1f

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN** bulls, one two years and one three months, roan, \$175; one one year, dark red, \$125. David Kydd, Wapella, Sask. 8-2

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, THREE** months, 108 pounds at birth, from heavy milker, \$75. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 9-4

## Are Horses and Pigs Related?



They are at least related in this one point and that is that breeders of both can get good results from classi-



fied advertisements in The Guide.

## Can You See The Connection?

Re ad, which appeared in The Guide for three issues. Would say that I could have sold twice as many swine as I had to offer. There are two prime essentials necessary to make advertising pay. First—is to have a good article to offer. Second—advertise in a medium that will place it before the greatest number of probable purchasers. In my case I consider that I had these two essentials. Am glad to see the Farmers' Market Place extending the way it is.

January 5, 1920.

Mr. W. G. CARR, Perdue, Sask

Through your valuable paper I sold three valuable mares.

January 19, 1920.

Mr. J. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man

Please cancel my ad. re Registered Oxford Down-Bred Ewes as I am sold out. Thanking you for the increased business your valuable paper, The Guide, has got me.

February 14, 1920.

Mr. T. A. SOMERVILLE, Hartney, Man.

**We Can Connect Your Stock With Buyers, too, Because**

**FIRST**—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada.

**SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising.

**THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**

## CATTLE (continued)

**GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD** of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner, Camrose, Alta. 7-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS** of good breeding, raised in the open. Prices reasonable. MacFarquhar Bros., Cremona, Alta. 7-3

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS,** year old in May. Price \$125 each. Write T. S. Coyle, Cornfeld, Sask.; Glidden Station, Eston, Elrose line. 8-4

**FOR SALE—RED-ROLLED CATTLE, BULLS** and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 40tf

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** cows, yearlings and bulls. Write us. Brooks & Co., Indian Head, Sask. 8-4

**FOR SALE—TWO EXTRA GOOD SHORTHORN** bulls, red, roan and red. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, Alta., via Youngstown. 8-2

**FOR SALE—SMOOTH-POLLED HEREFORD** calf, seven months old, registered. Sired by Orange Mac. E. Helgason, Kandahar, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN** cows. Will exchange for good sheep. W. J. Davis, Bagot, Man. 8-2

**FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED GALLOWAY** Bull, coming four years. Albert Angell, Rose Valley, Sask. 8-2

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-** ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**SELLING—22 HEAD OF CATTLE. D. M.** Wiwehar, Gortitz, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HEREFORD** bulls, aged nine, 10 and 19 months respectively. J. D. Kidd, Nokomis, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED** bulls. E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 5-5

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**FOREST HOME OFFERING CLYDESDALE** stallions, rising two and three years; older horses for hire; Shorthorn bulls; cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard imp.; Yorkshire sows in farrow. Our stock must be reduced. Plymouth Rock cockerels; eggs in season. Carman & Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 9tf

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3** extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, THREE** years, Rupert of Hillcrest (11561); one Percheron, registered stallion, five years; one Percheron, registered stallion, coming two years. For particulars, P. A. Frank, Grayson, Sask. 8-2

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE SOWS—BRED TO FAR-** row March and April. Booking orders for young pigs. Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 7-1f

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,** Shorthorn bulls of all ages. Prices right; terms to suit. David Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 9-8

## SHEEP

**GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES IN LAMB** to registered rams. The safest, surest and quickest way to make money from livestock. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. Phone 4. 1-2-1f

**FOR SALE—85 GOOD GRADE OXFORD** Down ewes, bred to pure-bred Oxford Down ram. Will lamb early in April, \$18 each, for flock if sold together, but will sell in smaller lots. E. Thornton, R.R. 1, Brandon, Man. 9-2

**SELLING—80 CHOICE GRADE OXFORD** ewes, bred to registered Oxford rams. N. Lang, R.R. 1, Brandon, Man. 9-2

**FOR SALE—200 GRADE EWES; BRED. HUGH** Thornton, Brandon. 9-2

**WANTED—SHEEP. SHARES. ARBORG** Stock Farm, Arbog, Man. 8-2

## SWINE

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA, LARGE TYPE,** from choice imported stock. Matured sows, weighing 1,000 lbs.; yearling sows, 550 and smooth as they make them. The kind that farrow large litters. Ten of these sows farrowed 110 pigs last spring, should do better this spring. Nine-month-old pigs weighing 350 to 400 lbs. Are you going to raise this kind? If so, I am booking orders for spring pigs, \$35 to \$50, according to individual. Also a few bred sows. Write T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 9-2

**IMPORTED DUROC BOAR, \$100, 22 MONTHS** old. Grand show and herd animal. Best American blood lines represented. Few bred sows at snap prices. Over stock on account of feed shortage. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS, FARROW** last of March and April, \$80, pedigree included, f.o.b. Elgin. W. H. Lucy, Rosedale Farm, Elgin, Man. 9-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE GLITS, IN PIG,** \$60, \$65. First prize parents. Pure-bred White Orpington or White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 \$5.00 each. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED No. 7073 POLAND-** China boar, \$75. Richard Datta, Findlater, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** pigs, fall litter, \$20 each. H. W. Hepburn, Carievale, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES,** December farrow, \$11. Henry Wiggins, Webb, Sask. 8-2

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-** minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 40tf

**SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED** catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of poultry supplies. Heverign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 40tf

# **TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS**

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** tom turkeys, \$7.00 each; Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. M. Nicholson, Semans, Sask.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00.** Mrs. Geo. Finnie, Homewood, Man.

**SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00.** E. Bowen, Wapella, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS;** fine, large vigorous fellows, \$8.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 7-3

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, C.C. Shoemaker strain, 20 to 23 lbs. each, \$12 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man. 7-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Douglas Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 7-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00;** hens, \$5.00. Chas. Jarrett, Forward, Sask. 8-2

## **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—WILLIAM-** son's famous stock. They win—they weigh—they lay—they pay. A few choice (laying strain) cockerels left, \$3.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 9-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—COCKERELS** from first prize pen at Ottawa, Canada. Excellent laying strain, \$3.00 up. J. Vanstone, Box 605, N. Battleford, Sask. 8-4

**BLOODED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** large, well marked birds, splendid laying strain, \$2.50 each for immediate sale. Earl Fosnot, Drinkwater, Sask. 8-2

**60 BIG THIRTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$5.00 each; a few show birds, \$10. We have bred same strain 22 years. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 setting. F. E. Merritt, Millin, Man. 6-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** actual farm raised and bred stock from improved strains, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 7-4

**50 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** guaranteed fine barred, large, vigorous birds, \$4.00 each. Later hatched, two for \$5.00. Sure to please. Mrs. John McGintie, Tofteld, Alta. 8-2

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG** birds, bred from M. A. College imported stock, \$4.00; single comb White Leghorns, \$3.00. Bergey Bros., Rosser, Man. 9-2

**GOOD PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, BRED-** to-lay pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 9-0

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS** large birds, \$3.50 each; three for \$10. Chalmers Straver, Drinkwater, Sask. 9-2

**LARGE, FINELY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** good laying strain, from prize winners, \$5.00. Wm. C. Hurley, Box 8, Delisle, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,** \$5.00 each, or \$4.00 for two or more. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 5tf

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from first prize bird Winnipeg Fair, 1919, \$4.00 each. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 8-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LAYING** strain. \$4.00. Eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen; \$12 per hundred. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 6-5

**WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED** cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM** prize winners, \$5.00. F. B. Woods, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-3

**SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE-** bred, \$3.00 each. G. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 7-4

## **RHODE ISLAND REDS**

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—AT** Saskatoon big show won 12 prizes, including first prize cockerel. Well matured cockerels and pullets, \$3.00 and up. Can spare a few prize cockerels. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 7-3

**RHODE ISLANDS—ROSE COMB COCKERELS** from Almy, Tompkins and Russell high-priced males; females, Allentown prize pen. Single comb cockerels from Owen Farm birds, \$5.00. Wilfrid L. Peaker, Yorkton, Sask. 9-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-** els, good laying, exhibition stock. My birds Saskatchewan prize winners, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10 each; hatching eggs in season. Blaxall, General Delivery, Regina.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, prize winners wherever exhibited, \$1.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Thomas Murray, Box 101, Yellow Grass, Sask. 7-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS COCKER-** els, bred from best winter-laying strain, large, dark red, all selected, \$5.00 each. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 8-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Thomas Dempsey, Pipestone, Man. 9-4

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH** combs, prize winners, \$3.50; selects, \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 9-4

## **WYANDOTTES**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL** laying contest prize winners, eggs, \$5.00 and \$3.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 9-4

**SELECT WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS,** \$4.00 and \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booking orders for eggs, \$2.50 for 15. John Dunkerley, Carlyle, Sask. 9-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hens and pullets, \$2.50, heavy-laying strain; hatching eggs in season, \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 9-4

**SELLING—PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** booked for spring. Regal strain, heavy layers, \$2.00 per 15; two settings, \$3.50. Reid Roach-house, Box 86, Sceptre, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels. Large and well matured birds, \$3.00 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 8-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 TO** \$5.00; few pens (five hens and cockerel), \$15; cross between Barron and Guild heavy-winter layers. Byee, Ernfold, Sask.

**R.C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5.00** each. Good winter-laying strain. R. R. Hutchin-son, Wapella, Sask.

**GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES—COCK-** erels from good winter layers; beauties and healthy, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Gill, Arcola, Sask. 8-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL** and May hatched, \$3.00. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—STRONG** birds from open farm range, \$3.00 each. John Hiscock, Baldu, Man. 8-2

**I HAVE A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels at \$3.00 each. Mrs. Milne, Newdale, Man. 8-4

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN** strain cockerels, \$5.00 each. John L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask.

## **ORPINGTONS**

**SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-** erels from exhibition winners and great laying strain. Imported pen of four pullets and cockerel 1914 and eggs or cockerels each year since. Some sires from winners Greater Chicago Show, 1915, 1918. Imported eggs from leading winners in Iowa State Show last four years. \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10. Miss E. C. vanGuilder, Coolshanaugh Farm, Luseland, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** from prize stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; young hens, \$2.50. Quality and satisfaction our motto. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 7-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** bred from a McArthur pen purchased in 1919. Splendid color and type, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Mrs. C. P. Klombies, Lashburn, Sask. 8-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.50 each or two for \$6.00. Harold Black, Margaret, Man. 9-2

**HUNTINGTON FARM—S.C. WHITE LEG-** horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaaskiwin, Alta. 9-8

**GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50,** pick \$3.00. John Othen, Benton, Station, Alta. 8-4

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Alex. M. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 8-2

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—GOOD** birds from prize stock. \$5.00 each. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 6-4

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, McARTHUR** strain, fine cockerels, \$4.00 each. Mrs. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 7-3

## **LEGHORNS**

**S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, 30c** each; \$25.00 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Book now. Terms: 20% cash with order. Also cockerels, \$3.50 to \$4.50 each. The White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 9-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, light and dark, \$5.00 each. Nels Linden, Wetaaskiwin, Alta. 7-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS** \$3.00 each; pullets, \$2.00; excellent stock Richard Datta, Findlater, Sask.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00. Stevenson Bros., Morden, Man. 8-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, COCK-** erels, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. Rupert Ward, Neepawa, Man.

## **SUNDRY BREEDS**

**LONGMORE'S CHAMPION WHITE WYAN-** dottes, a few good cockerels from \$5.00 up. Breeding and exhibiting for 30 years. Also a few good Buff Orpington cockerels. Yours for satisfaction. Have paid special attention to heavy-laying, qualities. Write John C. Longmore, 85th Street, Edmonton, Alberta. 8-4

**MRS. JOS. WOODS, BRANDON, POULTRY** specialist. Challenge Cup Black Orpingtons, special two grand trios, \$15; eggs, \$5.00 setting. Barred Rocks, Single Comb Reds, White Leghorn eggs, \$2.50 setting; cockerels, \$4.00.

**BLACK MINORCAS, ROSE AND SINGLE** comb. Lot of nice ones for sale; also some Black Langshans, prize-winning stock; eggs in season. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man.

**R.C.R. REDS AND R.C. WHITE WYANDOTTES,** cockerels, \$4.00 each. Gerald Wheeler, Assinibois, Sask. 9-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 to \$5.00. A. Farrand, Busby, Alta. R.R. No. 1

**WANTED—TWO PEARL GUINEA HENS FOR** breeding purposes. Chas. O. Anderson, Stavely, Alta.

**SINGLE COMB ANCORA COCKERELS, FARM** raised, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 9-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; hens, \$2.00 each. Bronze Turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00 each; Toulouse geese, \$5.00 each. Claude Stutsman, Pennant, Sask. 7-4

**BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES.** Catalogue free. Winnipeg Poultry Supply House, 387 Maryland, Winnipeg, Man. 8-4

**MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$6.00;** ganders, \$8.00; Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. L. Bray, Wolseley, Sask. 7-4

**TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT** imported Wyandottes and Leghorn Cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 4-7

**BABY CHICKS, OUR SPRING BOOKINGS** heavy. Don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 82-8

## **SEED GRAIN**

### **REGISTERED SEED**

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

**MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION** registered—Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head. This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

**MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION** registered—Grown by J. S. Fields, Regina. The lot that won the world's prize in 1919. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

**MARQUIS WHEAT AND BANNER OATS—** First generation, registered Marquis wheat at \$4.50. Third generation at \$3.50 per bushel. Banner oats, second generation, at \$2.50 bushel. Sacks included. Above seed sealed by government inspector. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 8-2

**PRIZE-WINNING REGISTERED MARQUIS** wheat, third generation, \$3.75; second, \$4.00; sacks free. Improved seed, \$3.25; sacks extra. All off breaking. A. D. Perry, Coronation, Alberta. 8-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT,** \$2.60 per bushel, sacks 30c. extra. P. Potts, Raymore, Sask. 8-3

### **SEED TESTING**

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

**KITCHENER WHEAT—GROWN BY J. S.** Fields, Regina, who won the world's championship at Kansas City in 1919, from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. A choice lot, purity guaranteed. Bagged in 90 pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

**SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED** claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalogue free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

**SELLING—200 BUSHELS LEADER OATS, \$2.00** bushel, cleaned, germination 100%, free from noxious weeds, from Harris McFayden seed; 175 bushels Kitchener Wheat, Seager Wheeler stock, \$4.00 bushel, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask. L. H. Whitelock. 9-2

**SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY** farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalogue. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

**SELLING—CAR LOAD GOLD RAIN OATS.** Grown on breaking, from MacFayden's Maxo brand seed, pure and clean, \$1.00 per bushel at farm; \$1.10 loaded over door Wadena, Canadian National, or Elfron, Canadian Pacific. Sample on request. J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, OBTAINED** from Seager Wheeler and The Guide in 1918. Grown according to seed rules, and inspected by government. Price \$8.00 per bushel or two bushels for \$15. E. Helgason, Kandahar, Sask. 8-2

**700 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT—RE-** cleaned, grown on breaking. Seed obtained from Guide and McKensie's, 1918. \$4.00 bushel, bags included, f.o.b. McCready Bros., Erskine, Alta. 8-4

**FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, THRESHED BE-** fore rains, guaranteed free from noxious weeds and ergot. Three pecks quantity to sow per acre. Cleaned, ready to sow, \$2.45 per bushel. R. A. Felton, Chauvin, Alta. 8-2

**PREMOST FLAX, GOOD, CLEAN SEED, \$6.00** per bushel; Mensury barley, \$2.00 per bushel. Grown from McKensie's seed. Bags extra. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE—A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF** good 60-day oats, \$1.00 bushel. O. S. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask.

# **The Grain Growers' Guide**

## **SEED GRAIN**

**SELLING—600 BUSHELS KITCHENER** wheat, \$3.50; 400 bushels O.A.C. barley, \$2.25, allowing half-cost sacks on 20 bushels wheat or 40 bushels barley. Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Canadian National Railway. Oliver English, Peebles, Sask. 6-4

**FOR SALE—KITCHENER AND MARQUIS** wheat, grown on breaking, from registered seed and Steele Briggs. \$7.00 for two bushels in bag; cleaned, ready for sowing. L. F. Krumm, Donalds, Alta. 8-2

**BANNER OATS—GROWN FROM REGISTER-** ed seed, free from noxious weeds; germination test, 97% in six days. Price \$1.40 bushel. Bags extra or send yours. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10. KIT-** chener, \$4.00. Unexcelled for purity; yielded 42 and 47 bushels per acre respectively. Every person should get a start of these new varieties. John T. Cook, Earl Grey, Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE—225 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT,** clean. Grown on breaking from first germination. Seed, \$3.00 per bushel, bags extra. Oscar Hohnke, Ghostpine, Creek, Alta. 7-3

**SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS.** Write for samples and prices. Hay and green feed quoted. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 7tf

**KITCHENER WHEAT, FREE FROM NOXIOUS** weeds; highest score standing field competition, 54 entries. \$4.00 per bushel, bags included. Nels Linden, Wetaaskiwin, Alta. 7-3

**FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSO-** lutely pure and clean, per bushel, \$3.75, bags free. Fogelvik Farm, Alsask, Sask. Andrew Anderson. 4-4

**FOR SALE—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FREE** from weeds, high germination, \$1.00 per bushel. Smaller quantity, \$1.05. Bags extra. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 8-2

**300 BUSHELS SILVER KING—SIX—ROWED** seed barley; score of 92 points; local seed fair. \$1.75 bushel; sacks extra. John Alpaugh, Ledue, Alta. 8-2

**FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT,** \$2.80 per bushel, f.o.b. Creelman. Samples on request. Apply Jos. Kennedy, Creelman, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—1100 BUSHELS MARQUIS SEED** wheat, grown from registered seed, grade one. \$3.00 bushel, sacks included. Henry Martin, Stettler, Alta. 8-4

**MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN FROM REGIS-** tered seed obtained from Guide, 1919. \$3.50 bushel, cleaned, bags included. A. Reed, Mossbank, Sask. 8-3

**SELLING—250 BUSHELS GOOD MACARONI** wheat; elevator cleaned and bagged. \$3.00 per bushel f.o.b. Goodwater, Sask. E. E. McIntyre. 8-2

**FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS FLAX, \$6.00 BUS-** hel, sacked, 95% germination. 10,000 rhubarb roots, \$1.25 dozen. David Mulholland, Barons, Alta. 8-3

**SELLING—ONE CAR AMERICAN BANNER** seed oats, \$1.00 per bushel; f.o.b. Saltecoats. Sample on request. For particulars, apply to Geo. Trowell, Saltecoats, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—CAR LOAD FINEST MARQUIS** wheat, dark, grown on breaking, from clean seed. Germination 97%, weight 67 pounds. None better. \$3.00. J. F. Gustus, Calgary, Alta. 8tf

**SELLING—GOOD BROME SEED, NO WEEDS** Sample on request. 20c. pound, f.o.b. Elm Creek, Man. Bags not included. Ewart Butler. 9-2

**SELLING—450 BUSHELS ODESSA SIX-ROWED** seed barley, price \$1.80, f.o.b. Rosthern, sacks extra. G. J. Rickman, Box 8, Rosthern, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS TRUE, CLEAN** Abundance seed oats, high germination, heavy yielder. \$1.15 bushel. Otto Hough, Big Valley, Alta., C.N.R. 9-2

**WANTED—CAR LOAD OF SEED OATS, FREE** from wild oats and weeds. Send samples and prices. Pinkham Grain Growers, Pinkham, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS O.A.C. 21 SEED** barley, six-rowed, grown from Harris McFayden's seed, 1919; \$1.90 per bus., W. H. Newkirk, Cupar, Sask. 9-3

**SELLING—MARQUIS WHEAT—CAR LOAD** ready at Hupley. Price right to farmers' union. Address: C. T. Robinson, Winborne, Alberta. Phone exchange, Milnerton. 9-2

**SELLING—900 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX,** cleaned, free from mustard, \$5.50 bushel; sacks extra; samples free. John Dahl, Watson, Sask. 9-3

**DURUM WHEAT—KUBAUKA. BIG YIELD-** ing, rust resistant. Write for price list. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 9tf

**FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, LIMITED** supply. Clean seed, \$4.00 bushel, sacked. D. D. Matheson, Woodrow, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—EARLY AMBER FALL RYE, FREE** from wild oats, \$2.50 per bushel, bags included. Thomas Anderson, Kelvington, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—ONE CAR, 2,066 BUSHELS.** Storm King seed oats, free from wild oats, 95c bushel. Ed. Vermeersch, Langenburg, Sask.

**FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 20c. LB.** Free from couch grass. Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 7-3

**RED BOBS WHEAT, \$7.50 BUSHEL; KITCHEN-** er wheat, \$3.50, sacks included. Smith Bros., Birtle, Man. 7-4

**PREMOST FLAX—PURE SEED, 200 BUSHELS.** \$5.50 per bushel, bags extra. Stewart McLachlan, Bagot, Man. 8-4

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, OFF BREAK-** ing; seed secured from Seager Wheeler, \$6.00 per bushel; re-cleaned. A. Street, Beaver, Man. 8-3

**KITCHENER WHEAT—WHEELER'S STOCK,** free from noxious seeds. \$3.75 bushel, bags included. W. E. Carley, Pinkham, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** thoroughly cleaned, \$2.20 per bushel. Manford Mack, Clearwater, Man.

## SEED GRAIN—Continued

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND** graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, \$20, including bags; 500 lb. lots, \$19, including bags. Communicate John McD. Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT.** Grown from first generation registered seed. Guaranteed pure and clean; ready for drill; heavy-yielding strain. \$7.00 per two-bushel sack. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 9-4

**SELLING—400 BUSHELS OF LIGOWO SEED** oats. From Harris McFayden seed; grown on breaking. Weighs 45 pounds to the bushel. Price \$1.50. J. W. Lupton, Vandura, Sask. 9-4

**SELLING—TWO CAR LOADS NO. 1 SEED** oats, \$1.00 bushel. Government test 98%. Can furnish seed certificate. N. S. Heidahl, Preeceville, Sask. 9-4

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, \$20** per 100, cleaned and sacked. Guaranteed. Government test 84. Jos. E. Brinkworth, Roche Perce, Sask. 7-3

**FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 2,000 LBS.** \$20 per hundred. John W. Nelson, Pilot Mound, Man. 7-3

**FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** Bloom, hulled. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sinaluta, bags extra. W. G. Hill & Sons, Sinaluta, Sask. 7-4

**KITCHENER WHEAT—SACKED, \$4.00 BUS.** four bushels, \$3.75. Seed from Guide. Edwin Mathieson, Tuxford, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, \$1.10 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Salvador, Sask. Frank Woodward, Salvador, Sask. 8-2

**KITCHENER WHEAT—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN,** grown on scrub breaking. Per bushel \$1.00; bags extra. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man. 8-5

**FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS OF KITCHENER** seed wheat. \$4.00 bushel. C. Rice-Jones, Veteran, Alta. 8-2

**PREMOST FLAX—GUARANTEED WILT** proof, 100% germination. \$6.00 bushel; bags extra. C. F. Ivens, Scott, Sask. 9-3

**KITCHENER WHEAT—SATISFACTION OR** money back. \$3.50 bushel. 100 bushel lots \$3.25. Rastall Limited, Broadview, Sask. 9-3

**WANTED—SPRING RYE FOR SEED, FREE** from wild oats. David McPhee, Vermilion, Alta. 9-2

**GOLDEN RAIN OATS—GROWN FROM GOOD** seed. \$1.10. Sample on request; bags extra. R. E. Barber, Argyle, Man. 9-2

**FOR SALE—2,000 POUNDS TIMOTHY SEED.** Free from weeds. Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 9-3

**BROME GRASS SEED—CLEANED AND** bagged. \$25 per hundred pounds. A. W. Conibear, Greenway, Man. 9-3

**FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD VICTORY SEED,** oats, at \$1.00 bushel. Max F. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—SEED SPRING RYE, \$2.50 PER** bushel. Well cleaned. Sample on application. H. W. Brown, Box 252, Arden, Man. 9-2

**SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS KITCHENER** wheat. For price apply, Geo. Farrish, Semans, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—SPRING RYE, FREE OF WILD** oats. \$2.25 per bushel; bags extra. A. Weyers, Strathmore, Alberta. 9-2

**SELLING—800 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN MAR-** quis wheat. \$2.85 per bushel; bags extra. H. Milloy, Manor, Sask. 9-3

**WANTED—LEADER OR BANNER SEED OATS.** Car load lots preferred. H. M. Beck, Mawer, Sask. 9-3

**BROME GRASS—SOLD OUT OF SEED.** Wm. Baker, Willodene Farm, Graysville, Man. 9-3

**SELLING—500 POUNDS BROME SEED, 20c.** pound. G. French, Greenway, Man. 9-2

**CAR CLEAN HEAVY SEED OATS (VICTORY)** \$1.10. N. A. Hall, Wynot, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—TWO CARS SEED OATS, ABUND-** ance. Robt. Border, Ebenezer, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—CAR LOAD VICTORY SEED OATS—** \$1.00 bushel. S. D. Thompson, Yorkton, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—SPRING RYE SEED, \$2.00 BUS-** hel. Peter Gabrielson, Spy Hill, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS, SACKED, \$1.50** for early sale. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 8-4

**FOR SALE—MILLET SEED, \$8.50 HUNDRED.** James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 7-4

**SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, 20c. LB. SACKS** extra. Chas. Holm, Victor, Alta. 7-5

## FARM LANDS

**SELLING—320 ACRES, FIVE MILES FROM** Coplin, six miles from Bateman, 12½ miles from Gravelbourg on C.N.R. 275 acres under cultivation, 90 acres summerfallow, 90 acres summerfallow in stubble, 95 acres spring plowing, 45 acres prairie, 20 acres pasture, fenced; nine head horses, seven head cattle, three hogs, 20 chickens; full line implements, I.H.C. 10-H.P. portable gas engine, feed grinder; Stanley Jones separator. House 16 x 20; strong and half high barn, 16 x 28; granary, 16 x 16; one well, 20-feet deep, 13 feet of water; one well 48 feet deep, 40 feet good water. School and church, one mile. 400 bushel oats in bin, enough hay, oats, barley and wheat straw for coming year. Household goods included; telephone. Price, \$16,000, one-third cash, balance arranged. Meet prospective buyers at Gravelbourg. James Smith, Gravelbourg, Sask. 8½, 27-12-5-W 3rd. Phone Stewart Line 15-2-1. 8-2

**FOR SALE OR RENT AS A GOING CONCERN—** Two sections, en bloc, in Western Manitoba district. Good soil; does not blow; two miles from good town; 400 acres splendid pasture with abundance of water; balance under cultivation; 250 acres summerfallow; 250 acres summerfallow stubble; good buildings; complete outfit of stock and implements with necessary seed and feed. This is a proposition for a man with family of boys. Apply to Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 2-8

**FOUR WELL IMPROVED HALF SECTIONS.** South of Virden. \$26. J. F. Davidson, 504 McIntyre, Winnipeg. 9-5

## FARM LANDS (continued)

**STROUT'S SPRING CATALOG, FARMS! JUST** out!! More than 1,000,000 people will read this new 100-page illustrated catalog, packed with money-making farm bargains in 33 states. You'll want to read on page 11 details of 160 acres, 10-room house, barns, silo, with pair horses, seven cows, hogs, poultry, implements, to close estate for \$2,500, only \$1,000 down. See page 75, splendid midwest 160 acres, corn, grain, stock farm, 8-room brick house, big barns, silo, corn houses; widow throws in two horses, cows, machinery, wagons, etc., all for \$12,000, only \$3,000 down. Beautiful "Overlook Farm," page 8, borders river, 65 acres, 6-room house, new barns, pair horses, other stock, machinery, furniture, everything included by woman owner for \$1,650, part cash. Details: page 22, great stock and dairy, 360 acres, new 12-room house, three immense barns, two silos, two horses, 26 cows, bull, other stock, complete high-grade implements, ready for business at \$7,200, easy terms. This book goes to every corner of America. Write today for your free copy. Write today for your free copy. Strout, Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 9-4

**FOR SALE—FARM, RIGHT IN THE HEART** of the famous Clover District of Dryden; four miles from town. 160 acres, all good; 65 under cultivation, 25 newly seeded in Alsike and red clover, 15 acres brushland; good frame house, 18 x 26; stable, granary, etc. One heavy team, young horses, two colts, driver; five cows, four young cattle, hogs, poultry. All seed and feeds included. Complete line of farming implements in first-class condition. Complete household effects. Also homestead, 120 acres, three miles from town, 1,500 cords tamarac, pulpwood and quantity of lumber. \$7,000 takes all. Terms arranged. Apply, L. B. Observer Office, Dryden, Ont. 9-4

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS—** write or consult us. We have a number of mortgage foreclosures on hand, also a few farms belonging to estates under our control, which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices with a small cash payment and balance arranged. State which district you prefer, and we will give you all particulars. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 9-4

**FOR SALE—480 ACRES, RED DEER DISTRICT—** 260 cultivated; only 90 acres to get ready for crop, balance ready, including 75 acres breaking. Fair buildings, phone, three miles half from town. This farm is clean and land new. Figure what this would be worth with fair crop. \$35 acre; moderate cash payment. John Watson, box 31, Everts, Alberta. 9-4

**FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 325 ACRES** good land, 115 cleared, \$5 in hay this season, timothy and clover; no stone; one mile from town, adjoining school, good buildings, two good wells with pump in cash. Immediate sale means a bargain. \$7,000 cash. Bereavement is the reason. James Robertson, Stratton, Ontario. 9-3

**FOR SALE—640 ACRES, GOOD STOCK FARM.** All fenced, 130 acres fenced for pasture, 80 acres broken, more easily broken, 150 tons hay 1919, frame buildings, corrals, drilled well, three miles from two stations, 4½ miles Ryley. \$30 per acre, part cash, balance ten years. W. J. Brown, Ryley, Alta. 9-3

**KELSO PURE-BRED STOCK FARM—THIS** well-known grain and stock farm consists 480 acres, 325 cultivated. Good soil, safe district for grain growing, not one crop failure in 16 years; excellent well water, also creek; comfortable house, also nice cottage, other necessary buildings. Good reason for selling. Full particulars given on application. Gillies Bros., Gadsby, Alta. 8-3

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 7-4

**FOR SALE—320 ACRES, ALL CULTIVATED,** first-class buildings, barn, 38 by 60, house, 24 by 32; good water; \$50 per acre. Also ¼ section for pasture. Stock and implements at valuation. Centrally located to Lockwood, Drake, Guernsey and Watrous. Leonard Sanders, Lockwood, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—800 ACRES, 140 ACRES SUMMER-** fallow, 360 acres stubble, balance prairie. Good buildings, telephone, abundance good water. Two-and-a-half miles from siding. \$35 per acre, \$5,000 cash. Wotherspoon & Sons, Melville, Sask. 6-4

**WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX—SAS-** katchewan leads all other provinces. Write for our list improved and unimproved farms for sale in Last Mountain Valley, maps, etc. T. F. Thompson Agencies, Nokomis, Sask. 6-4

**FOR SALE—480 ACRES, FIVE MILES FROM** good town, 130 acres summerfallow, 45 acres stubble, balance prairie. Good buildings, telephone and well. \$35 per acre, \$3,000 cash. Wotherspoon & Sons, Melville, Sask. 6-4

**SELLING—FIVE ACRES, FRAME HOUSE,** 44 x 24 x 16 feet, barn, out-buildings, school, post-office, station. Good opening for general store. For particulars, write (\$2,000) F. J. Bosley, Box 78, Enderby, B.C. 8-2

**SELLING—320 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN.** Good wheat land. School across the road good buildings, lots of water, write for particulars. Have special offer for prospective buyer, if sold before seeding. Box 25, Talmage, Sask. 9-3

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 9-4

**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS** Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

**WANT TO PURCHASE HALF OR QUARTER** section, fully equipped, half crop payments, small cash payment down. W. H. Gamble, Neudorf, Sask. 9-4

**WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNERS OF** land for sale, Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. L. R. Downing, Winnipeg, Man. 9-2

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED GRAIN AND STOCK** farms. Easy terms. Spring possession. Write: Bunnell Bros., Lacombe, Alta. 7-4

**FARMS FOR RENT—HALF-SECTION FARM,** fully equipped, also feed and seed. Norman Jensen, Pelly, Sask. 9-5

## FARM MACHINERY

**TERRITORY CUT UP TOO MUCH ON AC-** count of too many machines. Offering for sale real threshing outfit, consisting of 35 h.p. double simple Nichols & Shepherd Engine, rigged for plowing as well, with water tanks and coal bunkers, also 36x60 Avery separator with bagger and weigher, new endless drive belt 5 x 8 x 160 feet rubber. Above engine and separator first-class condition, no repairs needed, also two 12-barrel tanks mounted on regular tank wagons, good pumps and hose on each tank, everything ready to go into field and work. Ask my price before you buy. W. A. R. McLean, Lumsden, Sask. 8-3

**ROAD GRADING—WE DESIRE TO CALL TO** the attention of secretary-treasurers, farmers and others interested in good roads, that we have for sale a "Prairie Dreadnought" Marshall gas tractor. The Marshall tractor is the "Daddy" of the West for road grading. We will sell this tractor at a bargain, and solicit enquiries. Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 8-3

**FOR SALE—12-20 E.B. TRACTOR, NEW;** never taken out of warehouse. Manufacturers guarantee with machine. Can save advance in prices, also get big discount on cash price. A bargain for some one. W. J. Garner, Weyburn, Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE—15-30 FAIRBANKS-MORSE KERO-** sene burning engine and 30-46 Red River Special separator, equipped with Garden City Feeder, full line belts including eight inch 60 foot rubber drive belt. Price complete, \$800 cash. Box 182, Camrose, Alta. 8-2

**FOR SALE—ONE CASE 40 BRAKE HORSE** power tractor, gas engine, one steering device, one 16-barrel gas tank unmounted; four-bottom breaking plow, in good condition. Cash \$2,000. Apply Box 110, Abbey, Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE—JOHN** Deere engine gang six-furrow for four-furrow plow of same make. My plow O.K., but too heavy for my tractor. Would take cattle, sheep or cash. H. K. Bligh, Spy Hill, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—30-60 HART-PARR, JUST OVER-** hauled, and in perfect running order. Complete with extension rims, magnet and Cuddy steering device. \$1,000 cash. George Hetzel, Fanny-stelle, Man. 9-2

**FOR SALE—30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR GAS** tractor; eight-bottom John Deere plow, stubble bottom; 32-56 Aultman-Taylor separator with 14-foot Garden City feeder. For further particulars, write Campbell Bros., Burdett, Alta. 8-2

**SELLING FOR CASH—30-60 RUMELY ENGINE,** in good shape, \$2,400; John Deere engine gang, eight-breaker bottoms, \$400; Coekshutt engine gang, eight-breaker bottoms, \$175; Iron separator trucks, \$75. F. B. Lynch, Forgan, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, RE-** built last summer. Extension rims; also six-furrow Moline engine gang. All in good shape. Price \$1,000 cash. J. T. Taylor, Headingly, Man. 8-2

**SELLING—SIX-FURROW HAND-LIFT JOHN** Deere engine gang plow. Good condition. Only plowed 200 acres. Price \$200, or would trade for a three or four-furrow engine gang. G. N. Stewart, Deloraine, Man. 8-3

**FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY ENGINE, SPLEN-** did condition; Red River separator, Rumely oil tank, engine gang, both bottoms; Stewart loader. Good terms to right parties. H. L. Frost, Govan, Sask. 7-3

**SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHER,** Stanley Jones separator, Cushman engine, eight horse-power, complete on trucks. All good repair. H. G. Courtice, Kedleston, Sask. 7-2

**SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, NEARLY** new. Guaranteed first-class shape. Also plows. For particulars Jas. C. Hunter, Brookdale, Man. 7-2

**FOR SALE—FLEURY THREE-ROLLER, 14-** inch crusher. In good shape. Price \$45. D. R. Davis, Bagot, Man. 8-2

**WANTED—MANURE SPREADER, 12-INCH** John Deere gang, packer, 15-ft. Forkner cultivator. Must be in A1 shape. Harvey Pratt, Tugaskie, Sask. 8-2

**FOR SALE—STAUDE MAK-A-TRACTOR AT-** tachment for Ford. Used very little. Will sell or trade for cattle or hogs. C. C. Nelson, Pasqua, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—12-H.P. GILSON GAS ENGINE—** portable skids, screen cooled, 10-inch Fleury crusher. Complete. \$250. S. E. Burch, Wellwood, Man. 8-2

**FOR SALE—GAAR SCOTT STEAM ENGINE,** double simple 25 H.P. Nichols-Shepard separator, 36-56. New. Will sell engine separate. Chas. Pherrin, Glenside, Sask. 8-2

**SELLING—EIGHT-FURROW JOHN DEERE** engine gang, in first class condition. Breaker bottoms with two sets shares included. Peter Kastner, Morris, Man. 9-4

**FOR SALE—20 H.P. PORTABLE INTERNA-** tional gas engine, with Webster Magneto, good running order; snap for quick sale. Jos. Acton, Lemberg, Sask. 9-2

**TRADE—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR 32-** 56, splendid condition, for Percheron stallion. Huehnichen, Marchwell, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—ONE AVERY GAS TRACTOR 20-35.** In good running order. 1913 model. Cash sale \$1,000. C. H. Watson, Wawanesa, Man. 9-4

**FOR SALE—12-25 WATERLOO BOY TRAC-** tor, only plowed 75 acres. \$800 cash. Edgar Durham, Belmont, Man. 9-3

**FOR SALE—ONE 10-20 CASE GAS TRACTOR** Jacob Sauer, Edenwold, Sask. 9-3

**WANTED—CASE TRACTOR 15-27; ALSO** Gray tractor 18-26. Box 323, Rouleau, Sask. 9-3

**WANTED TO BUY—THREE-FURROW BREAK-** er bottoms; power lift. A. J. Chit, Gray, Sask. 9-3

**WILL SELL OR TRADE—ONE 32 REEVES** steam engines, cheap. Henry Bruning, Muenster, Sask. 9-4

**REBUILT ENGINES, 2 TO 10 H.P. MOLD,** 227 Simcoe St., Winnipeg. Formerly Eaton's expert. 9-4

**WANTED—FURROW GUIDE FOR 12-24 H.P.** gas tractor, good condition. Max Heller, Box 481, Raymont, Sask. 9-4

**EIGHT-BOTTOM OLIVER SOD BREAKER, IN** two sections, two set shears; plowed 100 acres; \$400 cash. J. D. Herriot, Lancer, Sask. 8-4

## FARM MACHINERY—Continued

**SELLING—ONE FIVE-FURROW P. & O. EN-** gine gang, good condition, \$200 cash. Stewart McLachlan, Bagot, Man. 8-4

**SELLING—25-H.P. CASE STEAM ENGINE,** nearly new; cheap. Consider trade on gas tractor. Earl Eno, Riverhurst, Sask. 8-2

**WANTED—FORDSON EXTENSION RIMS.** State price. Box 162, Hawarden, Sask. 8-2

**30-60 HART-PARR KEROSENE ENGINE—A1** shape. A. L. Watson, Brough, Sask. 6-4

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**ARMY BLANKETS—WE ARE HEADQUAR-** ters for the distribution of these specially-selected reserve stock wool blankets, double bed size in width, and up to 90 inches in length, weighing up to nine pounds per pair. A good big comfortable wool blanket. Price, \$10 per pair in small lots. Wholesale prices on application. Can supply in any quantity from one blanket to one thousand. Also all-wool heavy underwear, \$5.00 per suit. Heavy two-buckle army overshoes, \$2.50 per pair; socks, shirts, pants, army great coats. Released army goods of all kinds. Secretaries of U.F.M. Association write us. Popham & Fisher, The Army Goods Store, 327 Garry Street, Winnipeg. 9-4

**WILL THE U.F.A. DELEGATE WHO TOOK A** brown leather bag branded C.E.F., in mistake for his own from the American Dairy Lunch Restaurant, Edmonton, Saturday, January 24th, please return to Chas. Murrell, Manville, Alta. 9-4

**EVERGREENS—GET OUR PRICES. HIGH** bush cranberry, 50c each; black currant, \$2.50 dozen; red raspberries, 90c dozen; seed potatoes \$3.00 per bushel. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 9-2

**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR** shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19-4

**BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER-** nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Matron, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. c.f.

**700 ACRES TO BE PLOWED AND HARROWED,** light soil, long strip. Will pay \$3.50 acre. Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask. 8-3

**WANTED—SMALL SAFE, STATE SIZE AND** price. W. C. Weir, Dubuc, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, \$1.75 PER** bushel. High class Scotch Collies. E. Johnson, Maricopolis, Man. 9-2

## DOGS

**WOLFHOUND, MALE, EIGHT MONTHS OLD,** Airedale and Hound cross. Make A1 killer and trailer. Price reasonable. R. B. Edmundson, Birtle, Man. 8-2

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND, TWO YEARS, FAST,** good killer, \$65. F. W. Story, Duval, Sask. 9-2

## HONEY

**"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER,** 28c. per lb.; Fall Flowers, 24c; Buckwheat, 20c. Crate lot, 60 lbs. Special discounts on eight crates or more. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 4-4

**HONEY FOR SALE—BEST QUALITY CLOVER** in five lb. and 10 lb. tins, 27c. per lb.; 60 lb. tins, 26c. per lb., f.o.b. Toronto. The Canadian Bee Supply & Honey Co. Limited, 73 Jarvis St., Toronto. 7-4

**HONEY—60 LBS., DARK, \$13.80. WILBER** Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 7-3

## SITUATIONS

**YOUNG GAS ENGINEER WANTS LARGE** tractor to run for summer. Four years experience. Rumely, Twin City or Holt preferred. Wages, \$8.00 day. Address, Frank Hamilton, 9524—102 A Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. 7-3

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED,** for mixed farm work for summer. Separate three-roomed unfurnished house, garden and milk. Village one mile. What offers? T. G. Corneil, Willows, Sask. 9-2

**GOOD MAN, WITH HORSES FOR GENERAL** farm work, wanted by season or year; must be trustworthy. Highest wages paid; fine district. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man. 9-2

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED** farm hand, single, state wages. D. M. Ross, Swan River, Man. 9-2

**HOMESTEADER WANTS JOB FOR HIMSELF** and team. Bert Hillier, Pretty Valley, Sask. 9-2

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**THE FARMERS BUYING AGENCY HAVE** arranged for a supply of good Red Swamp Tamarac Fence Posts, quoting delivered prices. Address, 108 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Phone Main 6315. 8-2

**CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE** for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 8-2

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOADS DELIVER-** ed your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 8-4

## POTATOES

**FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER, WEE MAC-** gregor, Northern Rose and American Wonder potatoes, nicely hand sorted, \$6.00 for two bushel in bags. L. F. Krumm, Donalds, Alta. 8-2

## HAY AND FEED

**WANTED—IN CAR LOAD LOTS, FEED AND** seed oats, hay and oat bundles. Send samples of oats and give price in first letter. The E. B. Tainter Co. Ltd., Taber, Alta. 7-2

**FOR SALE—GREEN OAT SHEAVES, ALSO** several car loads seed and feed oats. Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask. 8-5

**PASTURE—I HAVE FIRST CLASS PASTURE,** plenty water for fifty horses. Rush your offer. Art Pelletier, Quill Lake, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—TWO CARS BALED NO. 1 SLEUGH** hay. \$24 per ton. C. Fowler, Mair, Sask. 9-2

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## FOXES

**FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-**  
ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can.  
53-10

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, February 28, 1919.  
**OATS**—Prices are a little higher than a week ago, but are lower than the high point  
touched during the session on Friday last. There has been a comparatively narrow  
range of prices during the week, and during a great part of the time the market  
has been dull, with very little doing. The cash demand is slower. Export business  
seems to be limited to transactions with American buyers who are credited with some  
deals in our cash oats. The domestic demand is gradually decreasing as is usual at  
this season of the year.

**BARLEY**—Closing prices today show a decline of 1½ cents for May futures and  
from one to four cents more in cash prices. Offerings are very small and the market  
is entirely lacking in feature.

**FLAX**—The general trend of the market has been toward higher levels. Light  
offerings and a very keen cash demand from crushers gives a strong undertone. 1 N.W.  
is selling at 17 cents over the closing quotation of a week ago.

| WINNIPEG FUTURES            |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  | Fat lambs   |  | 12.00 to 15.00 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|----------|--|-------------|--|----------------|
| February 23 to 28 inclusive |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  | Sheep       |  | 6.00 to 12.00  |
|                             |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  | Veal calves |  | 7.50 to 15.00  |
| Oats—                       | 23   | 24   | 25   | 26   | 27   | 28   | Week Ago | Year Ago |  |             |  |                |
| May 93½                     | 95½  | 95½  | 95½  | 95   | 95½  | 94½  | 68½      |          |  |             |  |                |
| July 84½                    | 90½  | 90½  | 90½  | 90½  | 90½  | 89½  | 68½      |          |  |             |  |                |
| Barley—                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |             |  |                |
| May 148                     | 150½ | 151½ | 151½ | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | 88½      |          |  |             |  |                |
| July 140                    | 142  | 143½ | 143½ | 143  | 143½ | 142½ | 88½      |          |  |             |  |                |
| Flax—                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |             |  |                |
| May 496½                    | 505  | 508  | 510  | 505  | 506  | 499½ | 329½     |          |  |             |  |                |
| July 468                    | 473½ | 477½ | 480½ | 474  | 476  | 470  | 322½     |          |  |             |  |                |

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

February 26, 1920.  
**WHEAT**—No. 1 dark northern—2, \$2.95;  
1, \$2.75.  
No. 3 dark northern—1, \$2.80; 1, \$2.60;  
2, \$2.65.  
No. 3 northern—2, \$2.60; 1, \$2.61.  
No. 4 dark northern—4, \$2.50; 1, \$2.55;  
1, \$2.50; 1, \$2.55; 1, \$2.70; 1, \$2.60.  
No. 5 dark northern—3, \$2.35; 2, \$2.35;  
1, \$2.45; 1, \$2.45; 1, \$2.35; 3, \$2.45; 1,  
\$2.50; 1, \$2.40; 1, \$2.35.  
Sample grade dark northern—1, \$2.25;  
1, \$2.20; 2, \$2.30.  
Sample grade northern—Pt. car, \$2.20.  
Durum—No. 3 amber, 1, \$2.33; sample  
grade amber, 1, \$2.12; No. 2 amber, 1,  
\$2.33; No. 1 amber, 1, \$2.37; No. 1 mixed,  
2, \$2.35; 2, \$2.37; No. 2 mixed, 1, \$2.33;  
1, \$2.30; No. 3 mixed, 1, \$2.20.  
Mixed wheat—No. 2, 3, \$2.30; 1, \$2.26.  
Winter wheat—Sample grade hard, 1,  
\$2.20; 3, \$2.25; No. 5 red, 1, \$2.30; No. 3  
hard, 1, \$2.50; No. 2 red, 1, \$2.50; No. 5  
hard, 1, \$2.35; No. 5 red, 1, \$2.30; No. 3  
hard, 1, \$2.45; No. 5 hard, 1, \$2.47; No. 4  
hard, 1, \$2.40; No. 5 hard, 1, \$2.30; No. 2  
hard, 1, \$2.70; 1, \$2.55.  
Screenings—1 car, per ton \$37.  
**CORN**—No. 3 mixed, -1, \$1.37; No. 5  
mixed, 1, \$1.32.  
**OATS**—No. 4 white, 2, 82½c; 1, 82c;  
No. 3 white, 1, 84c; milling, 1, 76c.  
**RYE**—No. 2, 1, \$1.57; 1, \$1.56½; 1,  
\$1.57½.  
**BARLEY**—Sample grade, 1, \$1.27; No. 4,  
1, \$1.32; sample barley, 1, \$1.37; 1,  
\$1.30; 1, \$1.39; 1, \$1.32; 1, \$1.35.  
**FLAX**—No. 1, 1, \$5.21; 1, \$5.22; 1,  
\$5.18; 1, \$5.18.

## The Livestock Market

**WINNIPEG**  
February 28, 1920.  
Receipts of livestock for sale at the  
Union Stock Yards for week ending Febru-  
ary 28, 1920, as follows:—  
Cattle, 1,358; sheep and lambs, 452;  
calves, 136; hogs, 2,863.  
Owing to adverse weather conditions we  
have had very light receipts. Prices for  
the first three days of this week remained  
about steady but commenced to weaken  
yesterday. Today packers are very poor  
buyers, especially on she stuff and good  
steers. Present prospects are not too  
bright as packers seem determined to get  
prices lower in sympathy with markets  
east and south. The market is so erratic  
that it is very difficult to prophesy with  
any degree of accuracy what future prices  
will be. The hog market is very unsteady,  
with selects quoted at \$18.75. The decline  
in the eastern market this week will have  
a bearish effect on this market, and if  
the run is at all heavy hog prices will  
probably drop. We strongly recommend  
the holding of all light hogs under 150  
pounds in the country as the market here  
at present is under quarantine for cholera,  
and no hogs are allowed to go out, except  
for butcher purposes, thus shutting the  
feeder buyers out.

| Butcher Cattle               |  |               |                    |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|
| Extra choice steers, 1,200   |  | to 1,300 lbs. | \$11.50 to \$12.50 |
| Choice heavy steers, 1,100   |  | to 1,200 lbs. | 9.50 to 11.40      |
| Medium to good steers, 1,000 |  | 1,100 lbs.    | 8.50 to 9.25       |
| Fair to medium steers, 900   |  | to 1,000 lbs. | 6.50 to 8.25       |
| Common steers                |  |               | 6.50 to 7.50       |
| Choice fat heifers           |  |               | 10.00 to 11.00     |
| Good to choice cows          |  |               | 8.00 to 9.50       |
| Fair to good cows            |  |               | 6.00 to 7.75       |
| Canner and cutter cows       |  |               | 4.00 to 5.50       |
| Best fat oxen                |  |               | 7.00 to 8.50       |
| Canner and cutter oxen       |  |               | 5.00 to 7.00       |
| Fat, weighty bulls           |  |               | 6.50 to 8.00       |
| Bologna bulls                |  |               | 5.50 to 6.50       |

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, February 23rd  
to February 28th, 1920, inclusive

| Date        | Wheat<br>Feed | OATS |      |       |      | BARLEY |      |      |      | FLAX |      |      |      | RYE  |
|-------------|---------------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|             |               | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex1Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd   | 3 CW | 4 CW | Ref. | Fd.  | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | 2 CW |
| February 23 | 171           | 94½  | 90½  | 90½   | 89½  | 88½    | 168  | 142  | 130½ | 130½ | 516½ | 491½ | 456½ | 165½ |
| 24          | 171           | 97½  | 93½  | 93½   | 92½  | 91½    | 170½ | 144½ | 131½ | 131½ | 535  | 500  | 465  | 170½ |
| 25          | 171           | 97½  | 93½  | 93½   | 92½  | 91½    | 171½ | 145½ | 131½ | 131½ | 538  | 503  | 468  | 172  |
| 26          | 171           | 97½  | 93½  | 93½   | 92½  | 91½    | 170½ | 144½ | 131½ | 131½ | 536  | 501  | 466  | 171½ |
| 27          | 171           | 96½  | 92½  | 92½   | 91½  | 90½    | 169½ | 143½ | 131½ | 131½ | 536  | 501  | 466  | 172½ |
| 28          | 171           | 96½  | 92½  | 92½   | 91½  | 91½    | 169½ | 143½ | 131½ | 131½ | 536  | 501  | 466  | 174½ |
| Week ago    | 171           | 96½  | 93½  | ...   | 91½  | 90½    | 170½ | 144½ | 133½ | 133½ | 519  | 494½ | 459½ | 169½ |
| Year ago    | 160           | 69½  | 63½  | 64½   | 61½  | 57½    | 85½  | 79½  | 78½  | 72½  | 326½ | 317½ | 298½ | 130  |

## Saskatchewan Cattle Sale

Exhibition Grounds, Regina

## PURE-BRED 510 CATTLE

More quantity and twice as much quality as ever before.  
Buyers can rest assured that there will be a large number of  
very choice animals at this sale for them to select from. All  
inferior stock and a surplus of aged bulls is barred.  
Contributions from such well-known breeders as the following as well  
as scores of others is ample proof that choice animals will be offered.

## 300 Shorthorns to be sold on March 12

A few of the contributors are:—

J. R. McPhee, Glenside. J. E. Mann, Bangor.  
E. K. Hume, Manor. R. H. Scott, Alameda.  
George Kinnon, Cottonwood. W. R. Fansher, Govan.  
R. J. Huxtable, Conquest. James S. Ingles, Rokeby.  
A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta. Fred Colburn, Gull Lake.

## 150 Herefords to be sold on March 11

Including choice offerings from these herds and others:—  
Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin. Wm. Henley, Qu'Appelle.  
C. J. L. Field and Son, Kamsack. L. Christie Estate, Kamsack.

## 50 Aberdeen-Angus to be sold on March 10

Quality and choice breeding from these men:—  
Browne Brothers, Neudorf. H. McAulay and Son, Waseca.  
B. D. Smith, McLean. W. D. Lyon, Deveron, etc., etc.

Some fine Holstein and Ayrshire bulls will be sold on the afternoon of  
March 10th. The University of Saskatchewan will sell some choice  
Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns.

All animals should be on the grounds on March 9th, and must be in  
the barns by 8 a.m., March 10th. Judging of Aberdeen-Angus starts at  
9 a.m., followed by judging of dairy breeds and Shorthorn bulls. Sale  
of Aberdeen-Angus starts at 2 p.m. sharp on March 10th. Herefords  
judged and sold on March 11th. Shorthorn females and championships  
judged and Shorthorn sale March 12th.

## AUCTIONEERS:

J. W. Durno, Calgary, Alta. Gar. Johnson, Govan, Sask.  
D. V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask.

CATALOGUES NOW READY. Write J. G. Robertson, Secretary.  
Arrange to attend the Banquet on evening of March 10th.

JAMES HOLDEN, President

JAMES McCULLOCH, Sec.-Treas.

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## Alberta Lands Sale

The Hon. Duncan Marshall announces  
the purchase by the Alberta Department  
of Agriculture of the seven-year-old  
Clydesdale stallion, Craigie Masterpiece,  
for a sum of about \$10,000. This horse  
has been a consistent prize winner at  
leading Scottish shows, is a proven sire  
and a son of the great Highland and Caw-  
dor Cup winner, Everlasting. His dam,  
Isabelle, is by another Highland and Cawdor

## Cup winner, Revelanta.

The dam of Craigie Masterpiece is also  
dam of several leading stallions, and the  
horse is the sire of some of the out-  
standing Scottish colts of today. He  
weighs 2,100 pounds and was purchased  
from Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, by N.  
A. Weir, who is at present on a business  
trip in Scotland. Mr. Marshall states that  
he hopes to announce the purchase of a  
Percheron stallion shortly.



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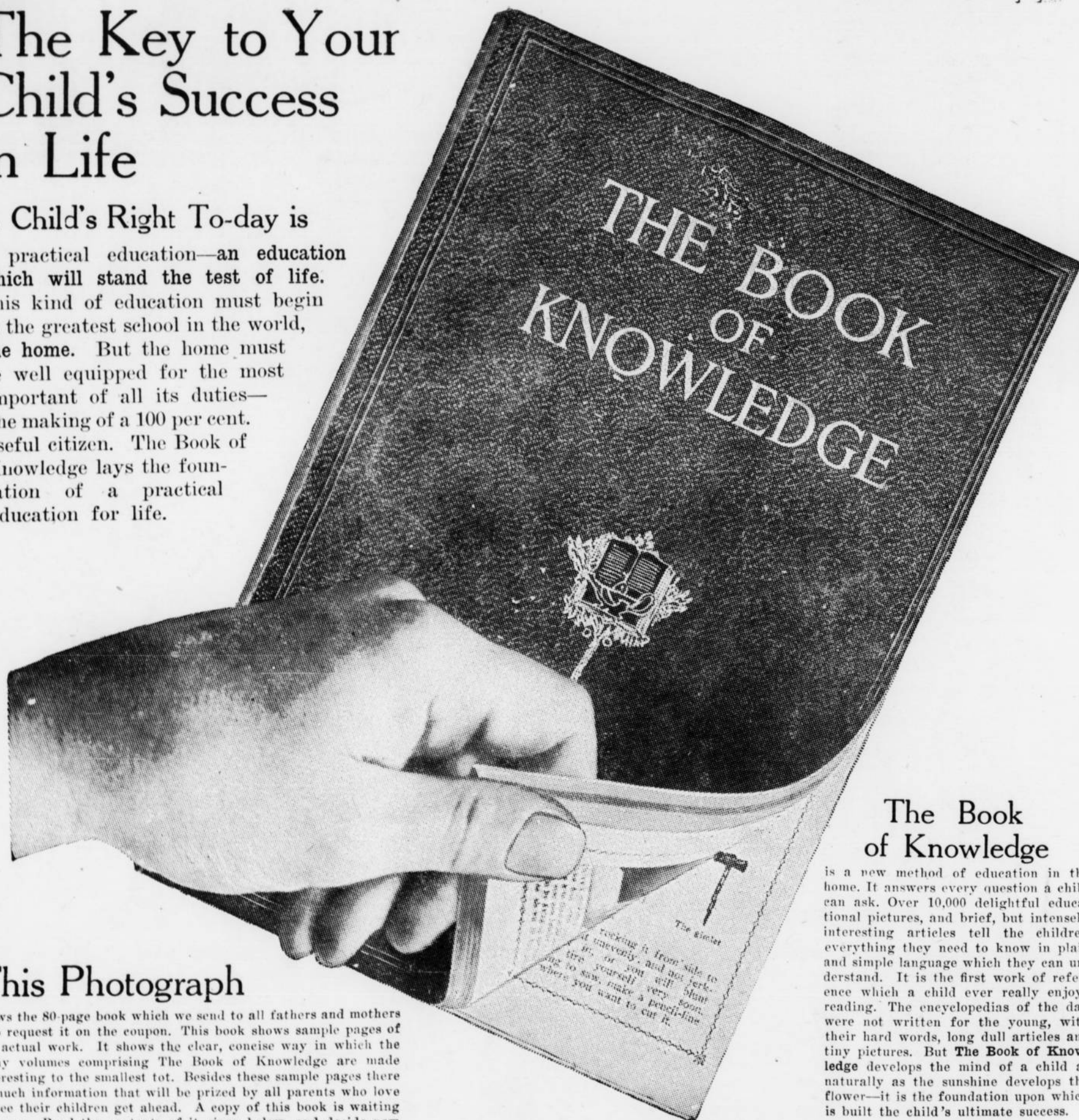
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## This Photograph

shows the 80-page book which we send to all fathers and mothers who request it on the coupon. This book shows sample pages of the actual work. It shows the clear, concise way in which the many volumes comprising The Book of Knowledge are made interesting to the smallest tot. Besides these sample pages there is much information that will be prized by all parents who love to see their children get ahead. A copy of this book is waiting for you. Read the contents of it given below, and decide now to get it.

There is not room enough in this paper to describe The Book of Knowledge as well as it is done in the free book we send to any Father or Mother who fills in the coupon below—send for this book to-night.

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The Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man.

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G.G.G. March 3, 1920.

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The Wonderful Birth of Wheat  
How We Dig Up Sunshine  
Making the Desert Blossom

Canada—the Wonderland  
The Republics of South America  
Why Do We Count in Tens?  
The Story of the Days  
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